

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE ORNAMENTAL PREFERRED TO THE USEFUL.

WE had great faith in Lord John Russell, on his resumption of place last year, that his evil genius—his wonderful knack at bungling—would soon break the neck of his political power. There is this difference between the late and the present Premier. The first managed to keep what was offensive in the shade—the last always brings it out into sharpest relief. If there happened to be a defect in the system which statesmen feel compelled to support, the one covered it with the utmost care, the other uniformly exposed it. This contrived to carry measures objectionable to his followers without provoking them to mutiny—that cannot introduce what his supporters approve of, without, by a peculiar maladroitness, exciting the discontent of his best friends. Sir Robert Peel timed his pettiest as well as his largest enterprises so as to secure success. Lord John chooses for all his undertakings the precise moment for ensuring their defeat. A fatality seems to overhang the Russell Cabinet. They have rendered unpopular well nigh everything they have taken in hand to promote. National education has been nursed by them into rickets and convulsions. Ireland has been indulged by them into slothful dependence and proud animosity. And now the Established Church of England, fondled in their embraces, is exposed to perils such as it could not otherwise have encountered.

Lord John Russell, like a conscientious Churchman, is desirous of promoting the efficiency of the "venerable and apostolic establishment." Unhappy Church! to be doomed to receive the caresses of his affection, and the services of his zeal. The good mother will have to rue the day when the Premier laid his vows of political knighthood at her feet. He has already raised a pother about her ears, which, deaf as she is, she feels to be too much for her weak nerves. With a view to her benefit, he is poking into every cranny and corner of her earthly edifice, and waking up inconvenient questions, which had slept for ages in neglect.

By dint of management there is some property to be laid out for the Church's advantage. The noble lord determines upon so disposing of it, as to purchase for himself as much obloquy as possible, and for her more enemies than she had before. He shakes hands with bishops behind the arras, and tells them how delighted he will be to do their bidding—and instantly, as if by enchantment, legislators of every creed and of no creed begin to discuss the *rationale* of the episcopal office, and to inquire respecting it "*cui bono*?" And then the noble lord, as is his wont, finding that he has mooted a dangerous topic, and one peculiarly well-fitted to do him harm, chivalrously resolves to persevere, and, lest he should yield to fright, runs his head all the harder against the wall. The bench of lawn sleeves will be largely indebted to his zeal for future troubles. He reminds us strongly of an Irish servant of a friend of our's, who seemed born to show her dutiful feeling in the most unfortunate of expedients. We remember that, on one occasion, when a newly-married couple, anxious to escape the annoyance of remark along the road, had alighted at the house where this woman served, had dismissed their post-chaise, ordered a fresh one from another quarter of the town, changed their dresses, and entered their vehicle for departure on the honeymoon expedition, the luckless servant, meaning to do honour to her master's guests, sidled up to the postilion, and, pointing back to the carriage in which they sat, pleased with their own arrangements for avoiding impertinent curiosity, whispered, in a voice which all parties could catch, "Bride and bridegroom." Lord John does the same with Church and State. Fain would the members of the House of Commons have gone down to their constituents

with as little show of State-churchmanship upon them as possible. The noble lord, however, on the very eve of their departure, shouts in the ear of the country, "More bishops."

Whig mistakes are occasionally serious enough, but this one is ludicrous. Hundreds of candidates are about to appear before their constituents to win, if possible, their re-election—and the Premier paves the way for their success by sending before them a fancy picture of four new bishops. The Parliament, he thinks, cannot pass out of existence more appropriately than with the name of "bishop" on its lips. The crozier and lawn sleeves are selected as his symbol of party. He must have great faith in the talismanic influence of the episcopal office. It is as though he had said, "All things are at sixes and sevens—my own supporters are half alienated from me—my Conservative allies do but barely tolerate me—the Dissenters indignantly reject me—but I will reduce all things once more to order by conjuring up before the country a bright vision of bishops." Sailors superstitiously believe that a child's caul is an effectual charm against drowning. The noble Premier seems to think that a bishop's apron is the best preservative against political annihilation. He has an indistinct notion that something fearful is coming, so he hides him behind the bishop's bench.

As Dissenters only, we are not much interested in the mere distribution of Church property. But we were citizens before we were Dissenters—and Church Property we hold to be National Property. The disposal of it, therefore, is, in due proportion, our concern. In common with others, we protest against this profligate waste of imperial resources. In a time of scarcity, with corn high, employment scarce, and distress preying to an awful extent upon the labouring population—with starving Ireland yet upon our hands, and likely to be a drain upon us for some time to come—it is nothing less than a cruel mockery to propose the erection of new episcopal sees. Bishops, however ornamental to the Establishment, can scarcely be regarded as necessities of life. It cannot be said of them, that without them we die. The Exchequer is not so full that it needs to be relieved by emptying some thousands of public money into the laps of a few priestly aristocrats. He who bound up his own honour with the principle of the Appropriation Clause is the last man who ought to have shrunk from a useful application of an ecclesiastical surplus. We have a right to complain of this new attempt to extend the boundaries of State-churchism, and we trust the matter will not be lost sight of on the hustings.

After all, we see nothing in this precious project of the Whig Government but an additional illustration of the natural working of a Church establishment in this country. If the training of the people in morality and religion were really a primary object of Government, as was recently so loudly professed, how comes it that these surplus funds were not devoted to the maintenance of working clergy? Was it that this would have less suited the object of the ruling powers, than the creation of four additional prizes for the aristocracy? The efficiency of the Church as a spiritual instructor of the people will never, whilst union lasts, be sought by the State with half the zeal, as will its power as an instrument of patrician influence and supremacy. Hence, four new bishoprics are of more worth to a statesman's eye, than a hundred godly ministers of Divine truth. The poor half-famished curates of the Establishment who do her work, and "hew wood, and draw water" in her service—the veriest slaves of a bad system—never let them expect to share in the Church's prosperity! "The cakes and ale" are for their betters. Supple politicians, sons of noble houses, sycophantic tutors, pamphleteers who can write on both sides of a question—these are men for whom the temporalities of the Church are husbanded at the national expense. And thus it will ever be whilst the alliance between the Church and the State continues. All increase will find its way to the pockets of the aristocracy. The people may become heathens—the working clergy may pine away in poverty—but so long as the Church of England remains an Act-of-Parliament Church, bishops may be expected to "be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth."

The corporation of London intend to erect a new coal-exchange at Billingsgate. The site will consist of the present Coal Mart and the ground on which thirteen adjacent houses stand. The building is estimated to cost £100,000.

Mr. Strutt, it is said, felt so aggrieved at the withdrawal of the railway bill that he tendered his resignation, but was afterwards induced to withdraw it.

THE PRESBYTERIANS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church commenced at Richmond, Virginia, on the 20th of May.

On Tuesday, May 25, Dr. C. C. Jones, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported two letters for the consideration of the Assembly—the one to the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the other to the Free Church of Scotland. He considered that the character of the letters sent to them was such, that were they read in this body, an unfavourable impression might be made as to the sentiments and views of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of slavery. The committee were of opinion that they should not be brought before the Assembly by being read.

Rev. Dr. Hoxr, of Georgia, said, all who had seen the letters knew that one good reason why they should not be read was, that they were not fit to be heard here. The committee was a judicious one, and ought to be confided in. If any had the curiosity to read them, they could do so without requiring them to be publicly read.

Rev. Mr. Power asked permission to say a word before the Assembly adjourned, in reference to language employed in the discussion of the Scotch and Irish letters. He was the only representative in the Assembly of this particular section of Virginia. He was born and raised within fifty miles of Richmond, and he could assure the brethren that there was not the slightest disposition in that community to disturb them in any manner in the wise and judicious exercise of their rights.

On Wednesday, May 26, Dr. C. C. Jones made an explanation relative to the question of the reading of the letters from the Irish and Scotch churches, to which objections had been made yesterday. He said the committee had no sort of objection to the reading of the letters. The committee had been actuated by these reasons. They thought the subject had been acted on so often, as to be perfectly understood in the Assembly—that the grounds taken by the abolitionists were also well understood, and therefore it was not necessary to take up the time of the house in reading these letters. But as the reading was demanded, he hoped they would be read.

After some discussion, a member rose in vindication of the Free Church of Scotland. He conjectured that the Free Church had shown a better spirit towards this assembly than was exhibited towards that Church by some of the members of this body. He begged the brethren to recollect the condition of the Scotch Church—how it had been operated upon by abolition pamphlets, with which Scotland was flooded, with exaggerated pictures of slavery, and how Thompson, Douglass, and Co. had carried on their agitations there. But in the midst of the excitement thus produced, Drs. Candlish and Duncan, and their colleagues, rose like the white house above the storm, and defended the American Church, and maintained their connexion with it. With these circumstances considered, the astonishment was not that the letter was sent, but that it was so mild as it would be found it was.

The question was then taken on reading the letters, and decided in the affirmative, with two dissenting voices.

The Irish letter was then read, and the answer to it; which being done, it was moved that it be adopted.

Rev. Mr. Woodrow moved that the answer be amended, by striking out all in the letter relating to a termination of the correspondence on the subject of slavery.

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Alabama, opposed the amendment to strike out. There was an old Irish proverb which said, "I don't like the man who cuts my head and gives me a plaster." The Irish Church had treated us worse than this. They first gave the plaster, and then inflicted the wound.

Rev. Mr. VAILL, of Illinois, was glad of the answer; glad that it strongly intimated an indisposition to continue the correspondence. It would be better if it said more plainly that it must be stopped.

Rev. Mr. LAWRENCE regarded the question not as one of liberty of discussion, but of Irish politeness. He contrasted the warm language of endearment in the beginning of the letter with the abusive epithets interlarded through the latter part. They declare that to hold slaves, or make them, should be considered "man-stealing." "Now," they say, "because we denominate it man-stealing, slaveholding is a crime equal to murderin' of fathers and murderin' of mothers." Hence we are (said Mr. Lawrence) fully and utterly condemned by the mighty force of Irish definition. There was peculiar consistency in the terms they employed in their epistle. "Beloved brethren, dearly beloved in the Lord!" say they say, "we love you dearly," yet "ye are a set of man-stealers, and murderers of fathers and mothers"—"you are honoured servants of the Lord," but "we do not believe a word you say."

The answer to the Irish letter was then almost unanimously adopted without the amendment.

The letter from the Free Church of Scotland was then read, as well as the answer to it. A discussion of considerable length, but much more conversational than that which preceded it on the Irish letter, took place. A motion was made to amend the letter, where, speaking of the views formerly expressed to the Scotch Church, and succinctly setting forth the position of the American Church on the subject of slavery, it concludes, "and deem no further communication necessary." The motion to amend was to insert the words, "on our part." So that it would read, "and deem no further communication on our part necessary." This, it was thought by those who advocated it, would not be regarded as discourteous, while the original sentence might be. The amended sentence would imply that the General Assembly deemed it unnecessary to make further communication, but would not intimate that it will not receive any from the Scotch Church. The amendment was adopted, and the answer to the Scotch Church was then agreed to. The following is the most important paragraph in the letter:—"Your letter is chiefly occupied with your opinions and views of the system of slavery in the United States, and remarks on what you conceive to be our duty in relation to that great subject, both as members of the Church and citizens of the State. As we do not deem further communications, on our part, on this subject, necessary, we refer you to our previous letters, and to our letter to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, a copy of which we herewith enclose you."

TITHES.—THE RECTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, AGAIN.

The inhabitants of this parish have recently been again thrown into a state of ferment and excitement by the institution of proceedings on the part of the rector, Mr. W. Robinson, for the recovery of tithe claimed to be owing, in most of the cases, for a period of five years. Since 1841 actions have been pending in Chancery, on the question of tithe, between the rector and several parishioners; and these actions have only been settled very recently, by compromise or otherwise. Since then no time has been lost in instituting proceedings against a larger number of the inhabitants, and, as we are informed, upwards of 150 summonses have already been served. On the 23rd ult., Messrs. Armstrong and Pownall (Middlesex magistrates) held a special court, at the Workhouse, Little Gray's Inn-lane, to adjudicate on these proceedings. The defence set up, generally, was the extreme hardship of being called upon for several years' tithes after a residence for many years without being before subjected to the unjust demand. Several of the cases were disposed of on the claim being reduced to one year's amount—others to two.

It would appear from the evidence, that this claim became law thus:—One fine morning, "a long while ago," the mammon-loving priest of the parish sent his clerk, sexton, grave-digger, or beadle, from house to house throughout the parish, requesting the inmates to "remember the poor rector." Many—for aught we know, most—bade the rector go to those for alms who knew him;—they had a minister of their own, and paid him well; but some good Church-folk could not resist the touching appeal, and gave the "poor" rector of St. Andrew's, with his £1,200 or £1,400 a year, their "sixteen-pences" in lieu of tithes. The houses of the latter have, consequently, entailed upon all future inhabitants thereof liability to pay tithes to the rector; and thus is explained the anomaly pointed out by one of the magistrates in the following sentence:—"Taking a line down Holborn, you will find one house paying tithe while others are exempt." Though the worthy rector respects houses, he is no respecter of consciences—"Mr. Lyons, of 62, Gray's Inn-lane, objected altogether to the demand. He thought he ought not to be called upon. He was of the Jewish persuasion. He did not pay tithe to his own church, and did not see any reason why he should to any other." He, like all the rest, however, was ordered to pay in fourteen days.

We have from time to time noticed the cruel proceedings adopted by the rector of St. Andrew's towards some of his parishioners with respect to the matter of tithes; and cannot suffer the present occasion to pass without urging our readers in that locality to an act of justice which has already been far too long neglected—we mean that of relieving Mr. Purday (who so manfully exposed these unjust claims) from the expense which that course entailed upon him. Besides a subscription to pay the costs, we think he richly deserves some testimonial for the services he has rendered.

CHELMSFORD.—ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., an admirable lecture was delivered by Mr. Kingsley, of London, in the hall of the Chelmsford Institute, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association. The lecture, which occupied upwards of two hours, comprised a most extensive and learned investigation into the difficult subject of Church Property. The audience was small, but the reception of the lecturer such as to indicate conviction. A constant repetition of such elucidations of the truth, must command success.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the ministers and messengers of the Worcestershire Association of Baptist Churches, held at Pershore, July 13th, 1847, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. Crowe, minister:—

That we are the warm friends and supporters of popular education, but, believing that the education of the people does not pertain to the proper province of Government, we feel it our duty to express our unqualified disapproval of the late Minutes of the Council of Education, and earnestly advise the friends of education not to accept of any portion of the Government grants, as they would thereby be practically allowing its right to undertake both the secular and religious instruction of the country, and admitting the principle of ecclesiastical establishments, and, by sanctioning Government interference, would be enfeebling the efficiency of the voluntary principle.

Also on the motion of Mr. A. G. Fuller, minister:—

That this association feels it incumbent on it to record its sense of the imminent peril to the interests of spiritual religion arising from the growing tendency of statesmen to extend the principle of religious endowments: it earnestly recommends to the sanction and support of the churches the British Anti-state-church Association; and further recommends to those of its members who possess the responsible trust of the elective franchise to withhold their support from such candidates as will not, upon principle, oppose all ecclesiastical establishments whatever.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The New York correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states, that from the 1st of April to the 27th of June, 74,184 emigrants, or at the rate of 1,000 per diem, arrived at the quarantine ground of that city. In the three preceding months the arrivals were about 16,000, making in all 90,000, or as much as the entire emigrations of other years. The estimate of emigration for the present year is between 150,000 and 200,000. At Boston the arrivals are fixed at 20,000. Quebec, up to 1st of August, about 75,000. Thus, for three ports, the numbers run close on 300,000. So much for emigrants—now for dollars. The whole amount of relief in all shapes, contributed by America to Ireland, is calculated at 450,000 dollars, of which the city of New York contributed nearly one-half.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Macdonnell, the Chief Justice of the Gambia, is to be the new governor; his successor in the chief justiceship is not yet appointed. Lieut.-Col. Robe goes from Adelaide to assume the deputy adjutant-generalship at the Mauritius, and will be succeeded at Adelaide by Sir Henry Young (for some years colonial secretary in Guiana), who now leaves the eastern district of the Cape Colony.—*Globe*.

CLIMBING BOYS are almost as much in use in Manchester now as before the Suppression Act passed, and a man has been committed for trial at the next Liverpool assizes for manslaughter, in having caused the death of a climbing boy named Thomas Price, by forcing him into a hot flue under a steam-engine boiler, on Sunday last.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER TWO YEARS AND A HALF AGO.—About two years and a half ago, Mr. Henry Williams, a solicitor, was conveyed home one night in a cab, insensible, and covered with blood; a few days afterwards, he died. At the inquest, the cabman, and Strickland, a man who had put the deceased into the vehicle and attended him home, were examined; but nothing could be learned of the manner in which Mr. Williams came by his death. The immediate cause appeared to have been a blow over the eye with a stick or umbrella. An open verdict was returned; and nothing more was then ascertained respecting the matter. But at midnight on Tuesday last, John Ramsey, a young man, appeared at the Bagnigge Wells Police-station, intoxicated, and surrendered himself as the murderer of Mr. Williams; and gave a circumstantial account of the matter: he hit the man on the head with a stick; he was in company with Strickland; since the crime he had had no peace. Ramsey was brought before the Clerkewell Magistrate on Wednesday. Inspector Penny stated that Ramsey's wife had told him that she had been kitchen-maid to the Duke of Wellington, and saved some money; she married Ramsey, and they opened a shop at Somers Town; her husband became acquainted with Williams, and through him they were brought to ruin and bankruptcy. The prisoner declined making any remark to the Magistrate; and he was remanded for a week. A surgeon saw him at the station, and declared that he was not insane.

MURDER, JEALOUSY, AND SUICIDE.—Henry Parker, a draper's assistant, had been paying his addresses to Matilda Griffin, a girl who lived in the same house, at Hickman's Folly, Dockhead: she had recently discarded him for another suitor; and Parker threatened to destroy both the girl and himself. On Tuesday afternoon he fulfilled his threat: the couple were found dead in an attic, with their throats cut. It would seem that the young woman entered the attic to make a bed; and that Parker stole in from an adjoining room, killed her, and then destroyed himself. No noise was made, for the deceased had been in the upper part of the house for two hours before the girl's absence induced her mother to search for her.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A shocking accident happened on Friday afternoon upon the Eastern Counties Railway, to an engine-driver, named Thomas Parker. It appears that Parker was driving a load of trucks from Broxbourne to the Stratford station, when, on arriving at Mansby-bridge, a peculiarly constructed viaduct over a small mill-stream, he looked over the side of the engine to see whether any derangement of the train had taken place, when his head struck against the cross pieces of the viaduct, which knocked him off his engine, and, falling on the rails, the train passed over him and severed his arms from his body. At the inquest the jury returned the following verdict:—

We find that Thomas Parker was accidentally killed by Manser's bridge, on the Eastern Counties line of railway; but, before we separate, we wish to give our opinion, derived from the evidence in this case, that such bridge is dangerous, and that it ought to be removed, and we desire the Coroner to send this our verdict to the Directors of the said line.

On Monday afternoon as William Colewell, a porter in the service of the company, was proceeding down the line, he was overtaken, when about 200 yards from the Shoreditch terminus, by an engine that was going out for a train. The driver used every precaution to awaken the unfortunate man to a sense of his danger, but he took no notice. He was knocked down by the buffer, and the engine passed over him, severing his head in twain.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—On Wednesday, Thomas Kimpton, formerly a Policeman, was tried for perjury at the inquest on Clarke at Dagenham. The evidence of the man's guilt was very clear; and his counsel could make no way against it. He was found guilty. An objection was then taken to the form of the indictment; the words "in the year of our Lord" not being attached to "1846". The Judge took time to consider. Isaac Hickton, another ex-Policeman, was then indicted for a similar offence. He admitted that he had told some lies; but he had been induced to do so by the solicitations of Sergeant Parsons, to screen that officer from censure for neglecting his duty. The verdict was "Guilty," but with a recommendation to mercy. On Thursday, judgment was passed on the men; Mr. Baron Parke stating that the legal objection which had been raised could be discussed, if thought advisable, by means of a writ of error: the sentence in each case was a fine of a shilling, imprisonment for a week, and transportation for seven years.

The *Presse* states, that new wheat has appeared in the markets of the south of France.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW DISSENTING PAPER FOR WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose the prospectus of the projected Dissenting newspaper for Wales; and shall, with your permission, trouble you with a few facts relative to the state of the periodical literature of Wales, and the great necessity that exists for an English organ to represent the Nonconformists of the Principality. We are represented as being in a state of semi-barbarism, and sunk into the lowest depths of ignorance. And why? Simply because our language differs from that of our neighbours' beyond the Severn. We have of late been frequently honoured with the visits of inspectors, commissioners, reporters, &c., from the Government, and other important establishments; and all of them with one exception (so far as I have been able to ascertain) totally ignorant of the language of our country. These gentlemen obtain their information through the medium of interpreters, and those perhaps not the most faithful. They also rely most confidently on the representations of the English local newspapers, whose conductors are, with but few exceptions, ignorant of our language, habits, and religion; and at the same time blessed with a prodigious amount of prejudice against everything Welsh. Is it, therefore, to be wondered at, that these gentlemen should return to London with tales of woe, ignorance, and barbarism? Not at all. Their reports are quite legitimate. Suppose a Welsh commissioner were sent to inquire into the state of education in one of the midland or southern counties of England, with Welsh forms to be filled up, and be dependent for his information upon the testimony of some unprincipled idler who may chance have a smattering of Welsh. His report would be woful in the extreme. Would such a thing be tolerated? No—it would be put down at once as sheer insanity. And yet, forsooth, it is practised in poor despised walls with impunity! Such a state of things will not last for ever. There is a latent power, a vital energy, in the Welsh nation, which, if once developed and properly guided, will produce noble results. The Welsh are a reading people; and although the population is comparatively small (less than that of the counties of Stafford and Warwick, and only one-half that of London), yet they circulate upwards of 100,000 magazines every month in their mother tongue; support a number of newspapers, which in return vilify and misrepresent them; besides a large quantity of English weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications!

The Welsh are a very religious people. The religious sentiment is very powerful among them. The Lord's-day and public worship are most sacredly observed. Their chapels fill the land. Three-fourths of them are Nonconformists. They educate their children. There is hardly an adult among them who is not able to read his Bible. But all is Welsh; and, therefore, good for nothing! The Welsh, hitherto, have been isolated—indifferent to the cultivation of the English language and English habits—regardless of everything but themselves and their religion. But since the Rebecca riots there has been a strong and growing feeling among them to have an English newspaper in which their principles might be advocated and defended. The Dissenting ministers were then charged with being the instigators of that insurrection; and when they attempted to defend themselves, they could not be heard. (A respectable minister in the county of Carmarthen, whose name I enclose, informed me of an instance in his person to that effect.) In the discussion consequent upon the appearance of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education the Dissenters were shamefully misrepresented, and most unceremoniously refused permission to defend themselves. These things, together with your faithful and consistent advocacy of sound principles (for the *Nonconformist* is a great favourite in Wales), have brought about another state of things. It has been resolved to start a weekly newspaper, of thorough Nonconformist principles, in which it is expected to find the Welsh Dissenters fairly represented, and their principles defended and advocated. I sincerely hope you will exercise your powerful influence and pen in behalf of this undertaking; and that with the united influences of sound literature, education, railways, and the consequent diffusion of the English language among them, the Welsh nation will rise in its native and ancient dignity, and redeem its chivalrous character in the domain of the intellectual and moral rather than the physical, which had for ages been buried in oblivion.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

Narbeth, July 10th, 1847.

DAVID EVANS.

[We gladly give insertion to the above letter, and fully agree with our correspondent in the necessity of establishing in Wales such an organ as the *Principality*. From the principles on which it is to be conducted, and the parties by whom it will be managed, we doubt not it will prove a valuable organ of Dissenting principles, and deserve the support of the united body of Welsh Nonconformists.]

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The friends of civil liberty and complete religious freedom in the borough of Marylebone, have achieved a noble victory. At the ballot, which took place yesterday, Daniel Whittle Harvey was placed at the head with a majority of seven hundred. The electors of this important borough have thus set an example to the constituencies throughout the kingdom, by promptly rallying round a man who has ever proved himself the straightforward and consistent advocate of the people's rights, and the freedom of religion from all State interference. But allow me to impress upon the electors of Marylebone—and especially upon that portion who are anxious that such principles should have an able advocate in the House of Commons—that the victory is not yet complete. The day of election has to decide who shall be our representative. The Conservative party are about to start one, if not two candidates. A desperate struggle, regardless of expense, will be made to prevent Daniel Whittle Harvey from entering the House of Commons. But I rely upon the friends of civil and religious freedom—not only in Marylebone, but throughout the kingdom—to lend us their support to return a man to Parliament who so thoroughly understands the great questions which are now engrossing so large a portion of the public attention.

Permit me, Sir, to direct your readers to a few extracts from a speech delivered by Daniel Whittle Harvey, in the House of Commons, on Mr. Rippon's celebrated motion for a bill "to relieve the archbishops and bishops of the Established Church from their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers." These extracts will demonstrate that there is not a man in the kingdom better qualified to stand forward at this important crisis to represent the views of those who are opposed to the interference of the State in reference to religious matters. And I cannot but congratulate such persons on the just expectation, that the Protestant Dissenters of Marylebone will unite, as one man, to place Mr. Harvey in the same position

towards them, as he then stood towards the Protestant Dissenters of Colchester.

"It is often repeated out of this House, that every order of the community is fairly represented, and that there is no feeling or wish which can be entertained by any rational class of the country, which may not find expression and even advocates in this House; and owing, as I do, my seat in this House, mainly to the kind and disinterested exertions of a large portion of persons known as Protestant Dissenters, and never shrinking from the unprofitable avowal of my participation in their sentiments, I should feel, that upon this trying occasion, so deeply affecting their interests, I was deserting their cause, and disappointing their just expectations, if I were to permit this motion to be smothered in the manner it is attempted to be."

"It is a foul calumny upon this great and enlightened body of persons (the Dissenters) to say that, they covet the revenues of the Church, and desire to seize them for their own purposes; but this I will say, that if the Dissenters—looking at the paramount importance of separating the Church from the State—cannot obtain this great object through the fair and legitimate channels of open discussion, they must effect it through those means of influence which it would seem appeal far more powerfully to the selfish interest than to the purer feelings of mankind."

"What I quarrel with, and what the Dissenters quarrel with, is the alliance of the Church with the State, illustrated as that alliance is by the appearance of the bishops in the House of Lords, as a part of a sect clearly endowed with immense revenues and domineering distinctions."

"The Dissenters disclaim all connexion with the State, both as regards its honours or its riches. They are of opinion—an opinion which the experience of 1,800 years has confirmed—that Christianity not only requires no aid from the civil powers, but that such aid impedes its progress. During the first three centuries of the Christian era, Christianity was enabled to stand against, and triumph over, powers far more formidable than belong to the refinements of the present age to oppose it. It overcame the powers of Paganism—it humbled the pride of the Cæsars. Nothing in the pomp of Rome—nothing in the pride of Courts, could resist its simple and sublime dignity; and however seductive may be the influence of fashion in the present day—however much of profit, by being subservient to Courts—however brilliant and alluring the regalia of monarchy—whatever splendour may belong to crowns, or whatever there may be in the sanctity of mitres, in the strength of sceptres, in the reverence of croziers, Christianity rests on imperishable principles, and all that the Protestant Dissenter asks is, that you will not interfere, but let Christianity stand on its imperishable and inherent pretensions, simple and mighty in its power and beauty."

I will not, Sir, weaken the force and beauty of these extracts by any comments of mine. Surely every Nonconformist, as well as all who profess to be the friends of civil and religious liberty, will ask, "Am I not bound, at such a juncture, to labour promptly and assiduously to secure the return of a man who can reason so eloquently upon questions of such high importance?"

Permit me to state that the rivals—I will not call them opponents—of Mr. Harvey, more especially one of them, expended large sums on cabs, canvassers, and an army of agents, to secure a majority at the ballot. Mr. Harvey, on the other hand, did not employ a single cab, nor one paid agent, but attained his proud pre-eminence by the voluntary expression of the sentiments of the electors. It is his intention to pursue the same course throughout the election; and, if we desire to have such a champion in the House of Commons, we ought, surely, to send him there free of all expense. This course is due to Mr. Harvey, and it is one which will reflect the greatest lustre upon our principles. As it is almost certain that two Conservatives will be started, the contest cannot be maintained without heavy expenses. I therefore appeal to every one desirous of upholding the principles of religious freedom, as well as those of civil liberty, to render all possible assistance at this most important juncture. Let these consider the responsibility which rests upon them. Let every individual elector determine to vindicate and uphold his principles by exerting all his influence to return Daniel Whittle Harvey as his representative in Parliament.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,
JOHN CASSELL.

P.S. I shall be glad to receive any assistance which any friend may be disposed to render. It may be addressed to my office, Nos. 14 and 15, Budge-row, City, or to my private residence, No. 35, Acacia-road, Regent's park; or subscriptions may be sent to D. W. Wire, Esq., St. Swithin's-lane, City; or to John Williams, Esq., Regent's-circus, Oxford-street.

THE WHIGS—LORD JOHN AND ENDOWMENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Irrespective of the question of education, What is the duty of Dissenters as regards the present Premier and the Whigs? It is to abstain from voting for them, and to vote against them wherever there is a candidate who will pledge himself to vote against endowments, and not to vote if there is no such candidate.

If we do not vote for them, and they are thrown out, it will show them that the State-church is not to ride roughshod over us—that we understand and know that that question is more important to the aristocracy than even to the clergy—that we do not forget that they are the great land-owners and tithe-owners of the kingdom—that they have the advowsons, and that the clergy are but the life-renters, and are mostly their younger scions and instruments—that we bear in mind that they (the aristocracy) uphold tithes and church-rates, because those tithes and rates enable them to support the collateral branches of their families out of the sinews of the people; and that we know that the clergy serve them as instruments in a double character. They teach their creed—they administer their game-laws—and train the peasantry to worship their pastors and masters, to bow reverentially, and crook the pregnant hinges of the knees—we know well; and it will teach them that we know, that in opposing the Established Church we stand opposed to the aristocracy, and not to the Church, in the scriptural sense of the word. We must teach them, and this course will teach them, that we stand opposed to the political junction—not to the members of the Church, or the Church as a Church—but to its union with the State, and its instrumentality as a political engine: we respect the rights of the Church, as an assembly of Christians to worship their Creator according to their faith. But we do not respect, on the contrary, we oppose, the claim of the aristocracy to keep that heavy load upon the shoulders of the people for the benefit of their class interests. Feeling how crushing is the weight of the present hierarchy, we know what it would be to have a double set of priests strapped upon us, and we take warning by Lord John's declaration on the 11th of July, 1843, "That the Roman Catholic church, with its bishops and clergy, ought to be placed upon a footing of equality with the Established Church in Ireland." This was, and now is, the declaration of the man who seeks to represent

the metropolis of this kingdom, and who says, in his address to the electors, "Engaged, as I am, in the daily discussions of the House of Commons, I have no need of making declarations of my political opinions." Again we read, that on the 3rd of April, 1845, he thus spake:—"This, I say, that the arguments which are so sound, and, as I think, so incontrovertible, to induce this House to found an endowment for the education of a Roman Catholic priesthood, will prove upon another occasion as sound and as incontrovertible with respect to an endowment for that priesthood—for my own part preferring most strongly, and more and more by reflection, a religious establishment to that which is called the voluntary principle, I am anxious to see the spiritual and religious instructors of the great majority of the people of Ireland endowed and maintained by a provision furnished by the State." Again, on the 16th July, 1846:—"I now say, that I retain my opinion with respect to the Protestant Church, and with respect to Roman Catholic endowments; but I do not think that it is necessary that I should urge these opinions at the present moment, for I should be attempting that which is, at the moment, impracticable." It was, then, the want of power and their present opportunity, and not the want of will to put them upon the country. Our objection being to carry the present burden, Lord John's remedy is to increase the weight to be carried—to double the religious and political thralldom in which the present union of the Episcopal sect with the State involves us.

We are, with the State-church on our shoulders, in the situation of poor Sinbad with the old man of the mountain on his shoulders. Lord John may imagine what would have been Sinbad's feelings had he met with one professing sympathy for him who should have added the weight of the old man's mother to his load, and then told him he did it by way of relieving him; that it was but just if the old man rode that the mother should ride also; passing over the question, Whether it was just to Sinbad? though professing to be the poor fellow's friend. Would it not be just, Lord John, if both ought to ride, that they should hire and pay for their own mule?

Where the Dissenters have not a candidate who will commit himself against endowments, they should not vote. The defeated candidates will fear that they have lost their election by not having come out upon this question.

Our country is governed by the aristocracy; it is a monarchy in form, but an oligarchy in practice. The two sections of the aristocracy have divided the government between them, taking, alternately, possession of its power, influence, patronage, and profit; but they have been uniform in subduing the power of the Crown, and reducing its possessor under the rule of the dominant section for the time being; thus they have denuded the Crown of its lands, shared those lands pretty well amongst themselves, and placed the possessor of the crown upon the taxes, which are only annually granted, and which, according to the theory of the Constitution, may be refused by the Commons' House of Parliament, and the Crown, for anything that the Peers could directly and constitutionally do to prevent it, is left without the means of sustaining its power and dignity. Contrast the position of the Crown now, and the former position of its former possessors as feudal sovereigns, and ask who has worked the extraordinary change? Not the people, for the power has never been in their hands; but the barons, who, as feudal lords, ruled by force, who during the reigns of the Tudors gained or maintained their position by sycophancy; and since the revolution, when they set the example of banishing their king and changing the dynasty, have ruled by fraud, under the semblance of a representation which, even now, under a Reform Bill, gives one man in seven only a vote. The people, since the Revolution, have never obtained anything from either of the sections but what has been forced from their apprehensions or from their cupidity; a little has been granted by each when, in their game at chess for power, they have found it necessary to defer a little to the growing public opinion, and to use the people as pawns for their then present moves. Each party has bid for the support of the people as their sectional interests have rendered that support necessary. Let the Whigs or the Tories believe, that had they done justice in the matter of endowment, or upon any other great question, they would have secured power, and that question, if not at once conceded, will be greatly advanced. Let Lord John, on the present occasion, get in without difficulty or pledge, and he will say, "I told you beforehand what were my views and pretensions, and you responded to them and elected me. It is the will, therefore, of the metropolis of England, that instead of removing the ecclesiastical burden you now carry I should double it. I am only acting out what I am justified in believing to be the wishes of the electors."

Lord Grey proclaims the same doctrine. In 1846 he said, "I, for one, am no admirer of the voluntary system. I believe it to be a bad one. You must give the Catholic clergy equality, also, in social rank and position. I carry my views on this subject so far, as to wish to see the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church take their places in this House on the episcopal bench."—Hansard, vol. lxxxiv., pp. 1375 and 1378.

The Whigs are, of the two sections, the coldest aristocrats—they have ever bid largely when out of power, in order to gain it, and realized their promises sparingly and upon compulsion. The party having been carried into power by the people gave the Reform Bill, but Lord John, their leader, took an opportunity of declaring that that should be final, although that bill leaves such gross inequalities as that one elector of Harwich is equal in electoral power to 72 electors of Finsbury, to 87 electors in Liverpool, to 94 electors in the Tower Hamlets, and so on, varying in inequalities through the kingdom. Having raised a strong public opinion against him he withdrew the words, but has not advanced the remedy. On the subject of free-trade he tried hard for a fixed duty—first eight, then four shillings—and when he found that would not do he wrote his celebrated letter about the corn-laws, and got in upon it; and the people crying out now against a compulsory Church and a crushing Establishment, he, as a Reformer, says—"Well, we will put the mother as well as the daughter upon your shoulders, and take a large educational grant to be used by the priests of both in training your children in the way the aristocracy and the clergy would have them go."

EDWARD SEARCH.

WENTWORTH PARK has been the scene of a great Temperance gathering from Leeds, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster. The congregated numbers amounted to between 15,000 and 20,000 persons. Three enormous tea-kettles from Leeds and Sheffield were stationed in the stable yard at Wentworth House, and from these cauldrons 500 persons were supplied with the refreshing beverage at one shilling each. Besides these were a number of refreshment stalls. By permission of Earl Fitzwilliam, the vast assemblage of visitors were allowed by degrees to go through the house and pleasure gardens.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Session of the Baptist Union was held at Norwich, on Tuesday, June 29, 1847, and following day. It was attended by about fifty brethren; and in the absence of Dr. Murch, through domestic affliction, the chair was taken by James Low, Esq., the treasurer.

During the session various important resolutions were adopted: the first regretting the small increase of the members of the Union: the second resolution was on the subject of Government education:—

That the Union regard the measure adopted by the Government in relation to popular education, developed in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education of August and December last, as containing a new and most dangerous element, since it for the first time brings into avowed and systematic action the principles of making schoolmasters pensioners of the State.

That since the declared design of the Government, in the intended grants of public money, is to promote an education strictly religious; and since there seems to be no possibility of satisfactorily separating the religious element from education properly so called, the application of public money to the support of schoolmasters is nothing short of its application to religious instruction; and that, consequently, the Government measure involves, and is based upon the essential principle of national religious establishments.

That the Union contemplate the Government measure with unqualified disapprobation and great anxiety; that they take the occasion of re-affirming the principle avowed by them in the year 1843, viz., that "the education of the community is not the proper business of the State;" and that they now claim for this great work an absolute exemption from Government interference of every kind.

That the Union rejoice to know, that of the four thousand petitions, with upwards of five hundred thousand signatures, presented to the Commons House of Parliament on this occasion a large proportion emanated from churches of the Baptist denomination; and they earnestly hope that no grant of public money will be solicited or accepted by the conductors of any school connected with that body.

That the Union cannot but deem the disregard shown upon this occasion by a large majority of the House of Commons to the clearly expressed wishes of the people, as deserving of severe reprehension; and that they will look with satisfaction on any effort which may be judiciously made to place in that House men by whom the principles of Nonconformists shall be better understood, and their sentiments more fairly represented.

A third resolution was adopted, revoking their previous recommendation to the churches to support the British and Foreign School Society, in consequence of their determination to receive Government aid; and a fifth, expressing approval of the intended movement in behalf of popular education exclusively on the voluntary principle.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Baptist chapel, St. Clement's, George Gower, Esq., of Worstead, at the request of the Union, presiding. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. P. Lewis, of Diss; and the meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. R. Roff, of Cambridge, C. Stovel, of London, W. Hayercroft, of Saffron Walden, J. H. Hinton, of London, and C. E. Birt, of Wantage.

TAUNTON.—Mr. Samuel G. Green, late minister of Union Chapel, High Wycombe, has accepted the invitation of the Baptist Church meeting in Silver-street, Taunton, and purposes to commence his pastoral labours here on Sunday the 25th instant.

LATIMER CHAPEL, MILE-END.—A cordial and literally unanimous invitation to the co-pastorate has been given by the above church to Mr. John Hall, pastor of Crossbrook-street Chapel, Cheshunt, to which he has returned an affirmative reply, and has engaged to commence his pastoral oversight of this important field of labour in connexion with Mr. Richard Saunders (who for nearly thirty years has been the faithful, disinterested, and honoured pastor of the Church), on the first Sabbath of August.

MR. J. JENKYN BROWN, of Islington, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Baptist Church, King's-road, Reading, to become their pastor.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, BRISTOL.—On Wednesday, June 30th, the annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to the Baptist College, Bristol, was held in Broadmead Chapel. Essays were read by two of the senior students,—one by Mr. Young, "On the Evils to be Guarded against in Associations formed for Religious and Benevolent Purposes;" another, by Mr. Collier, "On the Restoration of the Jews to their own Land." These were followed by a powerful address to the students, by Mr. H. Trend, of Bridgwater, which, in compliance with the request of the friends assembled at the public meeting, he has consented to publish. At the meeting for business, held in the vestry, it was stated in the Report, that a debt of £300, at the close of the last session, had, by great exertions on the part of the Finance Committee, been swept off; at the same time, it appeared that the receipts of the past year had not been sufficient to meet the expenditure. A deficiency remains against the Society of about £180. The fewness of applications for admission to this College, and, as it was understood, to others also, was brought forward, as furnishing matter for serious inquiry. The Reports of the examiners were satisfactory.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—With regard to potatoes the accounts from Ireland are not at all favourable. Whilst the general crop is still unaffected, there are further well-authenticated statements of the existence of a disease similar to that of the two preceding years, and occurring in various parts of the country about the same time. The *Cork Examiner* of Thursday, states that a field of potatoes, five acres in extent, had, during the night of Tuesday, become affected with blight. The stalks, which on Tuesday were "green as laurel," had become black, and exhaled an impure odour. No other field in the vicinity had been similarly affected. The accounts from the other districts of Cork, and from Limerick, Clare, Kerry, &c., are most favourable. The disease has also re-appeared in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE MANCHESTER BISHOPRIC.—INCREASE OF BISHOPS.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Bishopric of Manchester Bill, which recites the expediency of creating four new bishoprics, but only establishes one of the four—that of Manchester.

The bill was received with approval by Sir ROBERT INGLIS, so far as the creation of the new bishopric; but he objected to the anomalous position in which it would place the junior bishop, without a seat in the House of Lords.

Mr. HORSMAN opposed the bill, as far too important a measure to be passed at the end of the session; and he suggested a different mode of disposing of the surplus in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners:—

There is £17,000 per annum to be disposed of; and the best way to dispose of the money was presumed to be the creation of new bishoprics, and the improvement of episcopal residences; whereas, Mr. Horsman contended, the original advice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1836, ought to be fulfilled, by the augmentation of poor sees and of poor benefices. Mr. Horsman read an account of the way in which monies have heretofore been appropriated, showing that "what had been done for episcopacy"—that is, to improve the comfort of the bishops—was £249,000; for the augmentation of poor livings, £167,000. The larger sum includes £143,000 spent in building or improving the episcopal residences of Ripon, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Rochester, and Lincoln; the average expenditure on six of that number being £23,000. In those eight bishoprics there are 2,971 benefices under £150 a year, 502 under £100 a year, 861 under £50, and one even under £10. 4,537 clergymen are without houses. The pay of some of the gentlemen was under that of the masons employed on the episcopal residences: eight were receiving 13d. a day, and one was receiving 6d.

There was an impression abroad that the present bill had been introduced, not so much to meet the necessities of the Church as to meet the necessities of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. They found, after all they had expended, that there was still a surplus—that wealth continued to grow upon them—and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners did not know how to dispose of it. It lay concealed for a time; but they feared that the prying eyes of Parliament would be upon it, and that the profane hands of Parliament would dig it out. In a lucky moment they thought of the new bishops' expedient, and they induced the noble lord to give them four new bishoprics. The noble lord did not demur to the laudable proposal of the new bishops, but he demurred to the question of endowment. This was what the Commissioners desired. The noble lord having assented to the bishops, they charged themselves at once with their board and lodging; and at their next meeting the Commissioners congratulated each other on the country having at last a Premier who was a real friend to the Church. Mr. Horsman was one of those who thought that church did not mean clergy. He thought the congregation was one of its component parts, and the most important part; and he stood up for the right of the congregation to be consulted in this matter.

With the good done by the commissioners, Mr. Horsman contrasted that done by twelve charitable societies in the Church of England, excluding from the calculation those supported mainly by the clergy: the Commissioners have expended £70,000 a year—the twelve societies £492,000.

Mr. Horsman propounded a scheme of his own. It was proposed to endow four bishoprics with a sum that would provide for 133 additional clergy, and to lay out on four residences what would build 75 churches containing 600 each. The question, then, was—4 bishoprics or 133 clergymen? 4 palaces or 75 churches? He would show, if they must have more bishops, a better scheme. It had been calculated that the public wants would require fully four thousand more clergymen and fifty new bishoprics. Is there any hope of getting them? Need they all be of the present grade? or is it even desirable to maintain the wide distance which exists in this country between the rich and the poor. He proposed to restore the order of suffragan bishops. Instead of four now as an instalment of the sixty needed, he proposed to create sixty suffragans; that they should be in the great towns and populous districts, with ample, not extravagant, salaries—say £1,500 a year, requiring £90,000. Dividing the population into 86 districts, there would be about 186,000 under the superintendence of each bishop, and the work of superintendence would be complete. But then came the question of their pay. Lord Henley suggested that, instead of a large number of constantly shifting sinecurists, the whole should be under a dean, with the assistance of his chaplains. Our present cathedral establishment consisted of 26 deans, 104 canons, and 156 minor canons; whose incomes amounted to £150,280. By abolishing 25 deans and the 104 canons, an ample establishment would be left, and there would be a total saving of £100,880; the sum required for the suffragan bishops was only £90,000. Two things, however, were essential to render the superintendence of the bishops entirely satisfactory—the qualifications of candidates for holy orders must be raised, and superannuation allowances must be given to the prelates. The last was especially desirable.

He concluded by moving, as an amendment on Lord John Russell's motion, the following resolution:—

That, at this late period of the session, it is not expedient to proceed with a measure which, involving new and important principles deserving of the utmost consideration, would be more fitly discussed in another session of Parliament, on the introduction of a general and comprehensive scheme for increasing the efficiency of the Church, and lessening the spiritual destitution of the people."

Mr. JOHN COLLETT seconded the amendment.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed it, slightly dismissing Mr. Horsman's scheme as impracticable: if they were to wait for that before affording any assistance to the Church, it must remain *in statu quo*. Mr. Horsman had totally overlooked the great increase which had taken place in the number of clergymen and of churches, and the acknowledged zeal with which the clergy perform their duties. The increase in the number of clergy demands an increase in the episcopal supervision; and Sir George believed that not one of the commissioners would adhere to the opinion which they gave ten or twelve years ago, that there ought to be no increase in the number of bishops. That was the question really before the House—whether the bishops should be increased beyond the number of twenty-four or not—whether the new bishopric was required or not; and Sir George contended that it was.

Mr. BROTHERTON and some other members objected to the bill as an extension of the Established Church.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that it was a breach of the compact with the Liberal party in 1836; when Mr. Charles Buller and other members of the present Government opposed the so-called Church Reform Bill, because it went to increase the number of bishops. And Mr. Duncombe asked what the present Ministers have done towards the abolition of Church-rates?

Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that a measure on the subject of Church-rates had been proposed.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE: Yes, but it was not passed; but now, because they were supported by hon. gentlemen opposite, her Majesty's Government determined to pass this bill, although every bill for the benefit of the people had been dropped. Look at the Health of Towns Bill and the Parliamentary Electors Bill. Who wanted more bishops? Let the noble lord say who those persons were and where their petitions were. He (Mr. Duncombe) had not seen any petitions for more bishops. Perhaps the noble lord would tell them who it was that demanded more bishops, and also what was the surplus fund in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission?

The bill was supported by Mr. ENTWISTLE, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, Mr. W. O. STANLEY, Lord CLIVE, and Lord SANDON.

Eventually, to accommodate the wish of the House for a direct vote upon the bill itself, Mr. HORSMAN withdrew his amendment. Mr. HUME then moved another, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division, this was negatived by 124 to 16; and the bill was read a second time.

The debate was renewed on Thursday, when the order was read for going into Committee. Mr. FREWEN objected to the bill for its partial character. If the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were preserved separately, the same principle ought to be carried out throughout the kingdom. Mr. HUME, seconded by Mr. MARK PHILLIPS, spoke with more energy against the bill as an encroachment on the part of the Church. He objected to the abstraction of a farthing of money from the small livings for the purpose of the bill; and moved that it be committed that day six months.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL briefly defended the bill; observing that the House had sanctioned its main principle by a majority of 124 to 16. If there was any compact, it was the compact entered into ten years ago, for founding the Bishopric of Manchester.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM did not support the amendment, but he attacked the bill—

He said that he could not have supported Mr. Horsman's motion; more especially he could not concur in that gentleman's views as to time: he could not admit that there was any surprise, nor did the bill violate any compact. It is high time to revise the income enjoyed by the Established Church, with a view to the making it available for the future religious instruction of the people in connexion with the Established Church. Taking into consideration the divisions which have prevailed on religious subjects, he could not help thinking it visionary to imagine that the pecuniary necessities of the Church could be supplied from the public taxes. On the other hand, the property of the Church is limited; and it becomes a grave question how it can be applied to meet the growing wants of the population. The bill proposes to create one bishopric, and announces the creation of three other bishoprics. Other members further hinted at an immense increase in the number of bishops, and the creation of suffragan bishops. He was disposed to say that it would be better to make a stand now, by declaring that there shall be no more bishops. He would abolish all distinction between the episcopal fund and the common fund in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would devote the joint fund to the augmentation of poor livings and the erection of churches by the endowment of additional benefices, or by diminishing the number of district churches which are supported by pew-rents.

He was in favour even of uniting the bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor; a course approved of by the Earl of Harrowby (Lord Sandon's father), Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Melbourne. The sees of Gloucester and Bristol were united; and the number of bishops was then reduced from twenty-four to twenty-two, without any evil effects.

For what are the duties which the bishops have to perform? There is the ordination during the three "Ember weeks" in the year; the visitation, which even if it be annual is facilitated by the rapid means of travelling; the ceremony of confirmation; the control and regulation of the clergy, though he was not one who thought it most conducive to discipline that the bishop should hold daily intercourse with his clergy; and finally, the consecration of churches, though if a bishop has two or three churches to consecrate in the course of a year he is fortunate. He had known all the duties which he had enumerated performed by an archbishop whose age exceeded eighty years; and the duties in the two sees of Salisbury and Bath and Wells had been performed for a considerable time by Dr. Denison, Bishop of Salisbury. Sir James thought the duties of the see of Manchester might have been undertaken by the bishop of the united sees of Bangor and St. Asaph.

As that, however, had not been found convenient, nothing remained but to assent to the erection of the bishopric of Manchester; and he was the less disposed to resist as the principle had been assented to by a large majority of the House of Lords. But he would make that arrangement once for all, and would obliterate the distinction between the episcopal and the common fund. In committee, he would propose to strike out those words in the preamble recognizing the intention of the Crown, and also the clause excluding the bishop from the House of Lords. That provision would lead to invidious comparisons between the junior bishop residing in his see and that of the bishops spending six months in town.

He concluded in the following language:—

The hon. baronet, the member for the University of Oxford, whom I do not now see in his place, commended the noble lord opposite at the expense of the late Government as being a far better friend to the church than they are. Sir, it is not always the friends who are most compliant who are the most judicious or sincere [hear, hear]. The hon. member for Cuckermouth alluded to the opinion of Lord Stanley. Now, there was a most appropriate quotation made by my noble friend, and which might be applied to this subject. As it was made in the other house of Parliament, I may, perhaps, venture to repeat it here:—

"Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
Di faciles. Nocitura togæ, nocitura petuntur
Militiæ."

I fear that the churchman might be added to the lawyer and the soldier. I believe that requests are often made, injudiciously made, by the members of professions, which, if conceded, either inadvertently or too gently, are found gifts fatal to those who ask them. I believe that the heads of the church generally, if not unanimously, desire this augmentation of the number of bishops. I feel strongly that it is not additional ornament that we want for the temple, but we require buttresses to sustain the church against all her enemies. Above all, I think it dangerous to propose such changes at a time when there has been raised such a steady and uniform opposition towards the church by the various Dissenting bodies. The course proposed is one calculated to excite the jealousy of Dissenters, who look on the church with an evil eye. I do not agree with the hon. member for Montrose in his opinion as to church property. I deny that church property is public property in the sense in which he uses the term. I believe that it is limited in its uses; that it was the gift of pious men in former times, who set it apart for the purposes of the established church of the country, but without the power of setting aside any part of it. But I also believe, that as a member of the legislature I am entitled to appropriate those revenues in the manner most conducive to the good of the whole body.

Mr. ACLAND, who spoke with some excitement, observed, that in the course of ten years the Bishop of London had built fifty-five churches. Lord SANDON protested against Sir James Graham's low mechanical view respecting the duties of a Bishop:—

In the diocese with which Lord Sandon is connected, the Bishop never rests: the building of new Churches, the erection of new schools, the direction of missions, the machinery to provide for the growing wants of the population, all demand the assistance of the bishop; who must moreover be the living principle and example to his diocese. He had been told the other day by a right reverend prelate, that few days passed without his having written fifty letters in the morning. The bishop is the guide, the director, of his clergy and of his laity; and Lord Sandon would never be content until he saw a bishop in every county of England. He laid no stress on their possessing seats in the House of Lords.

The debate was continued at some length; but we can do little more than enumerate the speakers. The bill was supported by Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, Mr. EVELYN DENISON, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Lord CLIVE, Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. WYNN, and Sir ROBERT INGLIS. It was opposed for its imperfections by Mr. HORSMAN. It was opposed on its principle by Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Mr. AGLIONBY, and Mr. JOHN COLLETT. Sir James Graham's view was supported by Mr. ESCOTT and Mr. OSBORNE.

Sir R. INGLIS taunted Sir J. Graham with having made, on the 15th of July, 1847, a speech in direct contradiction to a speech which he had made on the 15th of July, 1840. He declared that Lord J. Russell, in introducing this bill, had discharged his duty, not only to the Church of which he was a conscientious member, but also to the State, of which he was a distinguished ornament.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH regretted that the Government had not postponed this bill to another session, and was determined to oppose it by every means in his power. It was too late a period of the session to bring in a bill in which these four important points must be decided:—1st. What is the extent of the spiritual destitution of the country? 2ndly. Ought it, or ought it not, to be removed by the State? 3dly. In what manner can it be removed? And 4thly. Cannot the surplus of the episcopal fund be better applied than to purposes strictly ecclesiastical? Besides, he objected to the bill because it increased the pomp of the Church without increasing the efficiency of the working clergy. It was said that the duties of the bishops were so onerous that they could not perform them; and that was made a reason for creating four new bishops. But there was another mode of curing that inconvenience, and that was by relieving the bishops from their attendance in Parliament. At present they were either bad legislators or bad bishops; and in many cases they were both, to the great detriment of the Church of England.

Mr. B. OSBORNE ventured to predict, that if he persisted in this bill the citizens of London would make Lord JOHN RUSSELL a martyr to the cause of Church reform which he had recently taken up.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE inferred that the Government was ashamed of this bill from the silence which it observed upon it. He compared Lord JOHN RUSSELL to an unconscious hen sitting on a crocodile's egg, and utterly unaware of the mischievous brood which she was about to call into life.

On a division, the motion for going into committee was carried by 138 to 20.

On the question that the Speaker leave the chair, Mr. DUNCOMBE moved an adjournment, declaring that the vote which had been come to was most disgraceful:—

The SPEAKER: "Order, order!" Mr. DUNCOMBE: "I repeat my statement." The Speaker again called "Order!"

Mr. DUNCOMBE: "I say the vote is most disgraceful to her Majesty's Government." [Laughter, and cries of "Order!"]

The SPEAKER: "However much the hon. member may regret the vote to which the House has come, he has no right to revile the vote of the House."

Mr. ESCOTT insisted that Mr. Duncombe's language was not unparliamentary. Mr. DUNCOMBE also insisted that it was not. The vote was disgraceful to an Administration professing to be swayed by Liberal principles, especially when he recollected the conduct of many members of that Government, in 1836, on what was called the Bishops' Bill. The hon. member for Lambeth called me to order—corrected me just now.

"I didn't call you to account," said Mr. HAWES, half rising from his seat. "You did," rejoined Mr. Duncombe, still much excited, and vehemently gesticulating. "I say I did not," continued Mr. Hawes, at length fairly on his legs, and confronting the hon. member for Finsbury, who was little more than arm's-length from him, the scene affording infinite amusement to the opposite side of the House, and eliciting loud cries of "Order" from all the Ministerial benches. "You say you did not," said Mr. Duncombe, repeating the hon. gentleman's words, and then suddenly recollecting himself, said, "I accept the hon. gentleman's apology." This opportune concession on the part of the hon. member for Finsbury gave rise to general and prolonged laughter.

The honourable gentleman continued by repeating his advice to Mr. Hawes to account as soon as he could for his vote to his constituents, seeing that that vote was in direct contravention of that which he had given in 1836, when he opposed the Bishops' Bill. He then asked Lord John Russell if there was any truth in the rumour which had gone abroad, to the effect that this measure was only the prelude, by arrangement with the episcopal hierarchy, for the endowment of the Roman Catholics [oh, oh, hear, hear, and laughter]. He concluded by moving that the debate on the motion to go into committee *pro forma* be adjourned.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was glad of the little episode which had arisen in the night's proceedings as enabling the House to see clearly the character of the opposition to the bill. [cheers] So far was he from wishing to hurry on the bill at unnecessary speed, that he had only, after the termination of a debate which had lasted till nearly twelve o'clock, and which had resulted in a division of 138 to 20, moved that the House go *pro forma* into committee, with a view to going regularly into committee on a future day. Yet it was upon this reasonable motion that Mr. Duncombe chose to fall into a passion, and when called by the Speaker to order attempted to quibble out of what he had said.

Here Mr. OSBORNE, having several times called the noble lord to order, rose and asked the Speaker if it was competent even for the First Minister of the Crown to tell a member of the House that he had quibbled [roars of laughter].

The SPEAKER observed that there was nothing irregular in what the noble lord had said [laughter renewed].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then continued to say that Mr. Duncombe, after attaching disgrace to the Administration for the vote just come to, had most unjustifiably fallen foul of a member who had voted with the majority, and tried to intimidate him with a view to the coming elections. He would leave the House to entertain its own opinion of such conduct, he himself being perfectly satisfied with it, as exposing the *animus* of the opposition. He would not oppose Mr. Duncombe's amendment for the adjournment of the debate upon the motion to go into committee *pro forma*, as nothing would be gained by now pressing the motion.

Mr. B. ESCOTT was surprised that the noble lord had not alluded to the question put to him by Mr. Duncombe, as to the rumoured arrangement of endowing the Roman Catholics; and after a few words from Mr. PHILLIPS,

Sir G. GREY, having observed that the House would not be pledged by adopting the bill to the creation of more bishops than one, remarked that if Lord John Russell had not alluded to the rumour in question, it was because he regarded it as too absurd for any reasonable man to believe.

Loud cheers attended this declaration.

The debate was then adjourned to this day, when it will be resumed at three o'clock.

On Friday night the debate was renewed.

Mr. HUME began by a proposal to postpone the committee until Monday, and several other members renewed their opposition to the bill.

Mr. COLLETT read the following extract of a letter from a friend at Lincoln:—

You will scarcely believe me when I tell you that, for eight months out of the twelve last year, this right rev. lord (the Bishop of Ely) was himself resident—in London! and even obliged the young candidates for ordination to come up from the country to town for that sacred rite. A relation of my own, who had obtained a small curacy of £90 per annum, was thus put to great inconvenience as well as expense. £10 or £12 for travelling and hotel expenses may be matter of trifling moment to a bishop with £8,000 per annum, but it is a large item when deducted from a curate's income of £90 per annum. It was only, moreover, last week that a clergyman of the diocese of Worcester informed me that, during the past year, my Lord of Worcester had been seven long months absent from his post—in the early spring in the Isle of Wight, in the season in London, and in the autumn at the Lakes. Verily, these spiritual lords take things very easy! Sir, if we are to have bishops, and well paid bishops too, let us have resident, village-visiting, pulpit-preaching overseers of the clergy and their flocks, and not, as now, London-living, concert-directing, Court-attending prelates, who mistake politics for piety, pomp for dignity, and arrogance for learning.

Mr. TRELAWNY felt some doubt whether more bishops were wanted at all. In the part of the country from which he came, the bishop, for example, had been the great cause of injury to the Church, and certainly his example did not lead them to desire another.

In reply to Sir James Graham, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he should be willing to depart from the usual procedure, and go on at once with the preamble, instead of postponing that part of the bill. He would also consent to omit the words indicating the future erection of three new sees. At the same time Lord John replied to some arguments of the speech made by Sir James Graham on Thursday, contending that supervision of the clergy ought to keep pace with the increase of the clergy.

The debate was continued mainly by the same speakers, and with a renewal of the same arguments, as on the previous evening. The novelty was a very vigorous speech by Mr. ROEBUCK:—

It might excite some ridicule, but he was bound to say his abstract notion of a bishop did not include the idea of a legislator. His notion of a bishop was derived from the New Testament; he thought a bishop was a spiritual overlord of certain other portions of the church. Then came the question of what the overlord ought to do; though his hon. friend (Mr. Trelawny) had been taken to task for it, he had very accurately described the spiritual purposes for which the office of bishop was instituted. He had named them correctly; the end was to enforce the canonical rules, to impress them upon the clergy, that they might be fitted for clerical and spiritual purposes. [Mr. Entwistle: "Ordination."] The hon. gentleman might attach any idea to the word ordination; but he (Mr. Roebuck) did not want to enter into that kind of discussion; and the hon. gentleman should recollect, when he accused his (Mr. Roebuck's) hon. friends of deviation from the constitution, he was arguing in a way he did not intend. According to the doctrine held by the hon. gentleman, in his character as legislator, sitting in Parliament, he ignored any preference he might have for a peculiar religion; the moment he crossed the Tweed he contended that the Church of England was the established church, totally regardless of his own dogmata; so that, as a legislator, he had an elastic conscience even in that particular. There was, in fact, no part of our dominion in which the principle laid down by his hon. friend and caught at by the noble lord did not prevail, or was not acknowledged and acted upon. What in India were the dominant religions but Mahomedan and Hindoo; what in Lower Canada but Roman Catholic; what in Scotland but the Presbyterian? And in England, they had the Episcopal church, established by law [hear, hear]. He then returned to the point at issue. The noble lord by that accident so marvellous had a surplus—positively a surplus; and what at this juncture of strange events were they required in reason to do with the surplus? [hear, hear]. They might talk from this time to November next about the beneficent business of bishops, but to this question, in reality and gravity, did they come at last. There was a surplus from the ecclesiastical property; and they, the people of England, wanted to know how this was to be applied. What was the plain feeling, the palpable opinion, among the people of this country? What, whether they met their countrymen gathered together in a body, in the highways, or in a populous town—no matter where they found the educated and intellectual men—what was that principle which all were heard to echo and describe and accept as the true one? [hear, hear]. Why, that there should be no political difference arising out of religious feelings [hear, hear]. And what was the proposal before the House?—what but, in the end, to apply the proceeds of the revenues of this country belonging to the people of England? [hear, hear]. The church was the people—it was not the clergy; therefore, he asserted, this property from the ecclesiastical fund belonged to the people, and of right should be applied to the purposes they pointed out. Now, what at this moment did the people most require? Surely not bishops; or, if they must have bishops, surely they could do without the pomp of palaces, costing thousands of pounds; surely this was not absolutely essential to the existence of spiritual overlords? [hear, hear]. Were the men whose profession involved the acknowledgment of the humility of their nature—were the successors of the apostles so especially nice in their associations, so particularly luxurious in their habits, that they could not make the Gospel revered, and carry out all possible episcopal purposes, without palaces costing £60,000? Yet this hon. gentleman opposite meant, or they meant nothing; and this they recommended as the object of a stray surplus, and at a time when their ears rang with the cries of starving millions in Ireland—when there was starvation in England, and starvation, alas! also in Scotland [cheers]. Why he would say it was a shame, a mockery and a shame, that, in the dire and dreadful condition of their countrymen, they should squander a surplus to grant to the famishing as the only legislative comfort another bishopric [hear, hear]. What did the hon. member for Tavistock say was another resource—educate the people. Did they not recollect the day when the noble lord inscribed on his banners the appropriation clause? [hear, hear.] And did they hear anything then of new bishoprics? [hear, hear.] Now, however, there was little care for education; the educators now were first thought of; and they were asked to apply the surplus of the English church to make four useless, well-paid, nay over-paid, luxuriously-housed bishops—this, too, at a day when the people were straining every nerve, and directing every energy, to escape from that jeopardy into which sudden calamities had plunged them;—this, of all times, was the time chosen for erecting four such spectacles of luxury and idleness [laughter]. What were the bills which the noble lord had thought fit to withdraw as the least valuable of the Ministerial list? There was one, admitted by the noble lord himself and his noble colleague at the head of the Woods and Forests, peculiarly affecting the welfare of the people—the Health of Towns Bill; that one which he (Mr. Roebuck) had pointed out to the noble lords as not likely to be passed, which they could not pass, though it was the one they most earnestly attempted to pass [hear, hear]. There was another measure affecting Ireland, applying to the encumbrances on Irish estates, described by the right honourable gentleman, the member for Tamworth, who was afterwards re-echoed by the noble lord, as the most important of all the important bills of the session; and this, too, had gone in the general rout. These were the bills brought in with great show of care, with many flourishes indicating concern for the condition of the people, frequently, in the course of the session, represented to the House as of the utmost consequence, and these were the bills which by some fatality in the crush of public business had been remorselessly cast aside. Amid the direful evils by which the people of Ireland and England had been beset, "These," said the noble lord, "shall all go; but there is one thing near to my heart—the making one bishop and the promise to make three more." And so, at this time of day, when their very hours were numbered, the noble lord kept them there, in that stifling and overheated atmosphere (though it was the coldest he (Mr. Roebuck) had been in for many hours), working and sweating for the purpose of carrying out a bill for the preposterous purpose of bestowing on the country four additional bishops! They had been charged with wasting time that session, but with this climax would not be amenable to the imputation of having done nothing. Was there ever such a selection, was there ever such an

insult to any body of men? Why, of all his other measures, had the noble lord adhered with most fondness to that most likely to call forth the cheers of the hon. gentlemen on the opposition side of the House? [hear, hear.]

Such conduct, he declared, would be most injurious to the Liberal party, and Ministers would be called to account for it at the hustings. It was similar conduct—the pampering of the ecclesiastical dignitaries, while the working clergy were ill treated, ill paid, and overworked—which provoked the French Revolution of 1789.

After much time spent in dispute, the motion for going into committee was carried, by 63 to 18.

The contest was renewed with increased heat as soon as the House had got into committee. Mr. JOHN COLLETT moved that the Chairman report progress. Mr. OSBORNE, and some others who concurred with him in opposing the bill, objected to this purely obstructive kind of resistance. And Lord JOHN RUSSELL turning the discussion on the propriety of maintaining the established forms of the House, Mr. ROEBUCK observed that the purpose of those forms was to insure the fair discussion of a measure: a fair discussion having been attained, the minority ought to give way. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. The debate was renewed for a few minutes, and then the amendment was withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to read the preamble; and now the discussion became much more irregular and hot. Various propositions were advanced: Sir JAMES GRAHAM proposed to leave out the part alluding to the future creation of three bishoprics; Mr. JOHN COLLETT proposed to leave out a longer passage, including the same words, and consisting of a recital from the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and some other suggestions were made. Ultimately, it was decided that Mr. Collett was in possession of the Committee, which divided on his motion, putting the negative upon it by 132 to 33.

More disputation. Mr. ROEBUCK moved that the Chairman report progress: negative by 129 to 18. He said the House had sat ever since three o'clock; exhausted nature could not longer endure such a discussion as that of the last three hours.

Mr. OSBORNE moved that the Chairman now report progress. Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave in; but proposed to resume the discussion this day.

Mr. HUME moved as an amendment, that the Committee sit again on Monday instead of Saturday. The warmth of the contest continued without abatement.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE felt it his duty to state to the House, that if they were to be treated in this way—if Ministers were determined to persist, and if public opinion was to be thus set at naught—he would take an early opportunity, on the reading of the order of the day, to call the attention of the House to the state of the Administration, and to their barefaced violation of the pledges they had come under when they took office, and at the same time ask on what principle their proceedings were to be conducted in future [hear, hear].

At length Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was evidently much exhausted, yielded that point also, and the Committee was postponed till Monday.

At the adjournment, the House agreed to meet on Saturday to further unopposed measures.

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS.

The House of Commons sat at twelve o'clock on Saturday, and went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Amendment Bill. When clause one was proposed,

Sir J. GRAHAM expressed a wish to have a pledge from the right hon. baronet (Sir G. Grey) that a comprehensive measure respecting ecclesiastical jurisdiction would be introduced early next session. He consented to this bill only upon the understanding that it was a temporary measure, limited to the session.

Sir G. GREY said he proposed the bill only as a temporary measure. Considering the number and magnitude of the questions they would have to deal with, he must abstain from giving a positive pledge that early next session he would bring in a comprehensive measure respecting the ecclesiastical courts. During the last two or three days he had drawn up a list of various subjects to be considered early next session, and he had been obliged to turn over on a second page of the paper. The right hon. baronet, therefore, must be satisfied with his assurance that it should be one of the first measures brought before the new Parliament.

Sir J. GRAHAM admitted the difficulty of legislating upon this subject as to *bona notabilia* and other matters, and perhaps the continuance of the grievances existing under the present state of the ecclesiastical courts might have the good effect of serving as a fulcrum to obtain an improvement of that jurisdiction.

Mr. NEWDEGATE observed, that the right hon. baronet seemed to wish to enact the part of a legislative Jack Sheppard, using grievances as a sort of crowbar [a laugh]. He deprecated such a system of legislation as that of prolonging grievances in order to use them as a fulcrum to force, perhaps, a violent change.

A long and desultory conversation ensued, in which Sir R. H. INGLIS, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. BOUVIERIE, Dr. NICHOLL, Mr. ESCOTT, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. BROTHERTON, and Mr. STUART WORTLEY took part.

The clause was finally agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses with some amendments.

MANCHESTER BISHOPRICS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, on the question of the re-committal of the Bishopric of Manchester Bill,

Mr. ESCOTT moved as an amendment that the House should proceed to the other orders of the day. It had been said that this money was not taken from the people. True, it was not taken from taxes paid by the people at large; but it was nevertheless taken from a very meritorious class of the people, the hardworking pious parochial clergy, to furnish draperied drawing-rooms and tessellated palaces for lazy bishops. The largest majority which had yet voted in favour of the bill was barely a fifth of the House. It had not even been carried thus far by the Whig partisans of the Government, but by the votes of eighty-seven hon. members who sat on the Tory benches. Under these circumstances, he repeated that he should persevere in

his opposition to the bill. The noble lord might prologue the House; but he should not—no, he should not, carry his bill this session.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH observed that the arguments of Lord John Russell might be summed up in one sentence; and that sentence was this:—"We have done much good, and therefore we may do some evil." It would be an abuse to create additional bishoprics unless the necessity for them were proved; and no such proof had yet been afforded. Two-thirds of the gentlemen on the Ministerial benches wished the bill to be postponed, and that fact was as well known to Lord John Russell as to himself.

Mr. TRELAWNY followed on the same side, and begged Ministers not to force this bill down the throat of the country, to the vexation of Churchmen and to the irritation of Dissenters.

After a speech from Lord J. RUSSELL, explanatory of the course he had invariably taken with respect to ecclesiastical matters, and some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into committee.

Mr. M. PHILLIPS moving as a further amendment to the preamble that the proviso for the establishment of a bishopric of Manchester forthwith, be struck out of the bill. After some further debate, the amendment was negatived by a majority of eighteen to fourteen.

Mr. V. SMITH then moved that all the words relating to the creation hereafter of three new bishoprics be omitted. Lord John Russell, considering the objections taken by the right hon. gentleman possessed some weight, was disposed to think the words might just as well be omitted, leaving the proposition of new creations entirely open to a future Parliament. The words were then struck out, and the preamble at length agreed to.

After some discussion on the first clause, Mr. HUME moved its omission, but it was affirmed by a majority of 128 to 25.

On clause two being put, which proposes to enact that the number of lords spiritual should not be increased, Mr. J. S. WORTLEY moved that the Bishop of Manchester should not be deprived of a seat in Parliament. On a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 111 to 57.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. HINDLEY inquired if it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to sanction any act of the Legislature of South Australia authorising the payment of money out of the funds of the colony for certain religious sects in the colony, in direct contravention of the suggestions of the commissioners of South Australia? Mr. HAWES, who was nearly inaudible, was understood to say that her Majesty's Government were not aware of any misappropriation of money out of the funds of the colony. There had been an actual appropriation out of the funds of the colony to the purposes referred to by his honourable friend; but if he would refer to the second clause of the original act he would find it was not in contravention of the reports of the commissioners. Mr. HINDLEY wished to know if there was any objection to lay on the table the original reports of the Australian commissioners? Mr. HAWES replied they would be found among the parliamentary papers.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS' BILL, introduced by Sir DE LACY EVANS, to extend the period for paying rates by six months more than the present allowance, was thrown out at the second reading on Wednesday. There were two divisions. Mr. CRIPPS moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. The House divided first on the question that the word "now" stand part of the question, and the numbers were equal on both sides—64: the Speaker gave his casting vote against the amendment. The House then divided on the question that the bill be read a second time: this was negatived by 53 to 52.

DR. KALLEY.—On Thursday, Sir ROBERT INGLIS asked for correspondence relating to the case of Dr. Kalley. Viscount PALMERSTON entered pretty fully into the case of Dr. Kalley's treatment in Madeira. He showed how that gentleman's attempts at conversion to Protestantism contravened the laws of the island; likening it to the supposed case of Spanish or Portuguese Jesuits coming over to this country and trying to convert the people to their views. Of course that would wound the prejudices and feelings of the English. Lord Palmerston showed that steps had been taken to obtain justice for the violence committed on Dr. Kalley's property; but he declined to insure Dr. Kalley against popular or individual insult, if he should return to Madeira and continue his course of proselytizing against the law. Sir ROBERT INGLIS said, that after Lord Palmerston's full explanation he would not press the motion.

THE POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL was opposed in the House of Lords, on Thursday, on the motion for the third reading, by Lord BROUGHAM, who objected to placing the salary of the Chief Commissioner at the discretion of the Lords of the Treasury, and to the dismissal of Mr. Chadwick and Captain Nicholls without retiring pensions. He moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months. The Marquis of Lansdowne combatted both objections; and, after a short conversation, the third reading was carried by 32 contents against 10 non-contents, and subsequently passed.

A BISHOP NOT TO BE FOUND.—On Saturday their lordships were to have met at one o'clock, but no bishop could be found to read prayers. It was the Bishop of St. Asaph's duty, and his lordship was not to be found. It was not till three o'clock that the interposition of the Bishop of Bath and Wells extricated their lordships from the fix in which they were placed. A number of bills were, after prayers, advanced a stage in double quick time, and at half-past three the House adjourned.

DIVISION ON THE MANCHESTER BISHOPRIC BILL.—The following is the minority of twenty that, on Thursday last, voted for the amendment for reading the bill a second time that day three months:—H. A. Aglionby, W. Aldam, Hon. E. P. Bouverie, J. Brotherton, Viscount Clements, J. Collett, Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Sir

J. Duke, George Duncan, T. Duncombe, B. Escott, Sir De L. Evans, Sir R. Heron, C. Hindley, E. Horsman, Sir W. Molesworth, R. Osborne, T. Thornely, T. Wakley, and W. Williams; tellers—J. Hume, M. Phillips.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—On Monday Mr. TREVELYAN asked if the Government had any intention of introducing a bill to compensate factory operatives for any losses they might have experienced from the legislative reduction in their hours of labour? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the hon. gentleman that his opinion had been against the measure referred to, from a conviction that it would be opposed to the interests of the operatives themselves. He could not, however, hold out any hope that the Government would bring forward any bill to compensate labourers for the enforced reduction in the hours of labour.

THE SEPARATION CLAUSE OF THE POOR-LAW.—On the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Poor-laws Administration Bill, on Monday, the clause struck out by the Lords, providing that man and wife should not be separated in workhouses when above sixty years of age, was reinserted; but that of the admission of ratepayers to the meetings of the board of guardians, as also struck out by the Lords, was not persisted in, on a division of 81 to 19.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—Among smaller matters, early on Friday evening, Mr. HUME again moved for papers respecting the Rajah of Sattara. The motion was supported by Mr. WAKLEY, and successfully resisted by General MORRISON, Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The best point in the discussion was an apology from Lord John Russell for the expressions in the former debate on the same subject, which had caused so much pain to Mr. Hume. Lord John observed that he might have said things with regard to his honourable friend the member for Montrose, that might not seem perfectly consistent with the respect in which he held him. At all times he was ready to admit that no member of that House, during a long public life, had laboured more zealously for the public advantage than his honourable friend; and he was extremely sorry if he had used, on a former occasion, any expressions inconsistent with that conviction.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the Committee of this Society, held in Clavering-place vestry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday the 12th instant, Mr. William Anderson in the chair, it was resolved unanimously on the motion of Mr. R. Banks, minister, seconded by Mr. C. M. Bradburn:—

That candidates for the representation of constituencies of South Northumberland, Newcastle, North Durham, and Gateshead, be respectfully requested to inform the Society, if they are prepared to oppose and vote against the application by law of the resources of the State to the maintenance of any form or forms of religious worship and instruction; and their views on the legislative union of Church and State, and if they are prepared to vote for the separation thereof.

Copies of this resolution were accordingly transmitted to Lord Seaham, Messrs. Bell, Ogle, Ord, Headlam, Hodgson, Beckwith, Shafto, and Hutt. Replies to the same have been received from Colonel Beckwith, and Mr. Ogle. The former refers to his address in which "he declares himself opposed to the endowment of any Church by the State." The latter, I consider "The maintenance of an Established Church, as at present constituted, essential to the welfare of the existing state of society in England."

THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.—We understand that the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell is about to visit the chief seats of the modern German Reformation, in order to be able to form a more correct judgment of the movement than it is possible to do from the conflicting accounts of its partisans and opponents, or of those who are but partially acquainted with the German language, and with the social and intellectual condition of the people among whom the movement has taken place.

RECENT CONVERTS IN THE PYRENEES.—We understand that, at the request of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, the Rev. W. Cox and the Rev. J. H. Hinton are about to proceed immediately to the Pyrenees, as a deputation to recent converts scattered among the mountains, who, by means of Testaments distributed by a *colporteur*, have been brought to clear views of Divine truth. The deputation were to leave England to-day, and expect to be absent on their interesting mission about three weeks.—*Patriot*.

DEATH OF HYAM ISAACS.—Mr. Hyam Isaacs, the well-known converted Jew, terminated his earthly career at Exeter, on Saturday, July 10th. It appears that he was in distressed circumstances, and that while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity, he took poison, from the effects of which he speedily died.

THE POOR LAW DEPARTMENT.—The *Standard* of Saturday asserts, upon information, that "Mr. Charles Villiers is to be the new Commissioner of Poor Laws, or, properly speaking, the new Minister for the Poor Law Department." Our contemporary follows up this announcement with an eulogy upon Mr. Villiers, in which we heartily concur, whilst we entirely disbelieve the statement of his appointment to the office. The appointment has not yet been offered to Mr. Villiers; and, if it were, we believe we may say that it is one which he would not be at all likely to accept.—*Observer*. [The appointment in question is, we believe, reserved for Mr. Lefevre, brother to the Speaker, and at present candidate for Cambridge University, but is contingent on his obtaining a seat in Parliament.]

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Mr. Kenrick, formerly a surgeon in the Navy, has committed suicide, in a rather singular manner: he plunged a dissecting-knife into his left breast, driving it with so much force that two inches of the handle were forced into the flesh, serving as a plug to prevent all external bleeding; the blade had passed through the heart.

THE WATCHMAN OF A COLLIERY near Salford having got drunk on Saturday night, wandered on to the Manchester and Bolton Railway, where he seems to have lain down across the rails and fallen asleep: a train cut him in two.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE TRIALS OF GENERAL CUBIERES, M. TESTE, &c.—At the beginning of last week, the trials of the accused ex-Ministers were proceeding before the Court of Peers. On Monday, accounts were exhibited by *agents de change* and other confident agents of M. Pellapra's, all tending to show the existence of a transaction between M. Pellapra and a M. T., at the very period when M. Pellapra says he paid the money to M. Teste, and in the course of which the former paid over to the latter the sum of 93,000 francs of capital and interest. All that M. Teste could say was, that he was not the M. Teste alluded to, and that so far from being a rich man, having the disposal of hundreds of thousands, he had very little originally, and that that little was less on his quitting the Cabinet than it was on his entry into it. This told well with the judges and the audience; but, unfortunately for M. Teste, it occurred to the Chancellor that the books at the Treasury might throw some light on the subject. An expert accountant was forthwith despatched to examine, and in the course of the sitting that person sent in a report, which stated that on the very day after M. Pellapra had paid over the sum of 93,000 francs and interest to M. T., the sum of 95,000 francs was invested by M. Charles Teste, the son of the Minister, in *Bons Royaux*. The closeness of the dates, the similarity of the sums, the fact that M. Pellapra on that day had paid over the very sum in question to a M. T., coming altogether, it was too much for human reason to resist. The effect upon the court was a very mournful one. From that moment the most sceptical looked upon M. Teste as a guilty man, and whatever way the judgment of the Court may now go, M. Teste, as a public man and as a judge, is for ever lost. The blow was a stunning one to M. Teste himself. He had previously shown a great deal of courage and self-possession, but the report of the accountant, coming, as it did, with redoubled effect after his own previous declarations of poverty, seemed to overpower him. He turned deadly pale, and fell back upon his seat, but, after a short interval, he again rose, and requested the Court to observe that the investment in the *Bons Royaux* was a transaction of his son's, with which he had nothing to do.

The public excitement on the subject of the trial of General Cubieres and his associates received a sudden impulse on Tuesday morning, by an announcement that, on the previous evening, M. Teste (one of the implicated parties) had attempted suicide. The news turned out to be but too true, though, happily, the attempt proved unsuccessful. Between eight and nine o'clock last evening an explosion was heard in one of the chambers in the prison of the Luxembourg, occupied by the accused parties in the affair of the Gouhenans mines. The attendants immediately rushed in, and it was found that M. Teste had attempted to commit suicide. He had placed a pistol in his mouth, and pulled the trigger, but the pistol missed fire. He then placed a second pistol close to his heart and fired, but he had pressed the weapon with such force against the part, that the ball did not enter, and fell to the ground. After he had received the necessary attention, M. Teste was ordered to be kept in secret confinement, under the eye of a keeper, in order to prevent a new attempt at self-destruction. It is said that when M. Teste quitted the Court, he exclaimed, "Je suis un homme perdu!"

After this, M. Teste declined to make any defence, and all the accused were convicted. On Saturday, the judgment of the Court of Peers was pronounced. M. Teste has been the most severely visited, as was expected. He is condemned—1st. To civil degradation. 2nd. To three years' imprisonment. 3rd. To pay back the 94,000f., which sum is to be given to the hospitals of Paris. 4th. To a fine of 10,000f. General Cubieres and M. Parmentier are each condemned—1st. To civil degradation. 2nd. To a fine of 10,000f. each. General Cubieres has had a very narrow escape of having imprisonment added to his sentence, a majority of one only being in his favour. The deprivation of civil rights, which forms a part of M. Cubieres' sentence, will comprehend degradation from his military rank, and incapacity to bear arms. His military colleagues in the Chambers of Peers, and the peers connected with the (Thiers) Administration, of which he was a member, made a gallant stand in his favour on the question of his civil rights, but the Court of Peers and the Court of the Thulleries were so determined to prove their own innocence by a severe punishment of weakness or of guilt in another, that they were against him more than two to one (about 120 against 50), including (in this rigorous majority) the Chancellor (M. Pasquier), Count Molé, M. Segur, and Count Montalivet. The trial of M. Pellapra will come on next Thursday.

Although M. Teste had repeatedly pledged himself not to make any other attempt against his life, he nevertheless continued to be watched with the utmost rigour. M. Teste received numerous visits in his prison. His old friends had not abandoned him in his misfortunes.

PORTUGAL.

By the usual mail, intelligence is received from Lisbon to the 9th, from Oporto to the 10th July. It recounts how the final termination of the rebellion, which was already known, had been brought about. The skirmish of the 25th at Villa Nova was succeeded by an occasional cannonading for the three following days, between Saldanha's troops and the city; the Oporto Junta being determined to defend itself rather than surrender to the troops of the Queen. At the same time it signified its willingness to surrender to the Allied Powers; and on the 29th of June, the representatives of France, Great Britain, and Spain, met the representatives of the Junta to arrange the surrender. In the convention signed by the four parties it is declared, that "the military honour of the army of the Junta, and of the ancient, very noble, and always loyal and unconquered city of Oporto, was completely safe." As soon as the act of surrender had been signed, the Junta published it, and liberated the Duke of Terceira, and other political prisoners, from the castle of Foz.

At Lisbon all was tranquil. The Government, however, had given rise to some doubts, by issuing a decree

suspending the publication of newspapers and political pamphlets, and the personal guarantees, until the end of July; and also by suspending the liberation of Das Antas, Sa da Bandeira, and other officers confined in Fort St. Julian.

BELGIUM.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions a rumour that the King of the Belgians is about to abdicate. The King is supposed to have arrived in Paris in order to arrange the matter with his father-in-law, King Louis Philippe; and some confirmation of the report is drawn from King Leopold's gradual retreat from active business:—

For some time past, his Majesty is said to have been anxious for an opportunity of retiring from public life; but some recent circumstances have hastened and confirmed his resolution. For some time past the health of the King has been very bad. He has been afflicted with a disease of the liver, which has defied the skill of his physicians. A visit which he paid a few weeks ago to the baths of Ems, in the hope of relief, turned out not only useless, but even pernicious; and his Majesty returned to his capital worse in health, and more depressed than when he left it. This, together with the result of the recent elections in Belgium, which have gone entirely against the Government, have hastened the King's determination. It is said that his Majesty's recent visit to England was for the purpose of communicating his determination to the Government, and that he now has come to Paris for the same purpose. King Leopold's intention is, it is said, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, who is a minor, and to get the Queen appointed in the meantime as Regent. Louis Philippe is said not to approve entirely of an abdication; and to have advised his Belgian Majesty to retire for a year from all public business, which would give time to take the matter into mature consideration.

GREECE.

The Levant mail has brought accounts from Athens to the 30th of June. The elections had terminated: intimidation, bribery, and violence had given Coletti a large majority. General Grivas, to whom in part Coletti owes his present position, had raised an insurrection in Acarnania. He had started as an Opposition candidate; and, being afraid of arrest, he seized two forts, intending to defend himself. Troops were sent against him; but, without fighting, he took refuge in Santa Maura, one of the islands under British protection.

ITALY.

Late advices from Rome show that it was Cardinal Gizzi, and not the Pope, who entertained the idea of abdicating; the former having actually tendered his resignation, on the 7th instant. It is said that he disapproved of the decree establishing the National Guard, which was promulgated on the evening of the 5th instant. The Guard includes all Roman subjects, except minors, soldiers in actual service, ecclesiastics, invalids, and public offenders. The people immediately congregated in multitudes in the Corso; young men mounted on chairs and read the decree to the crowd; loud cheers were given for the Pope, Cardinal Gizzi, and the officers appointed for the National Guard; and the whole city was, as it were by magic, illuminated in an instant. The Pope had taken time to deliberate as to the acceptance of Cardinal Gizzi's resignation; but he had summoned Cardinal Ferretti from Pesaro.

At Bologna, tranquillity and confidence were completely restored; and the decree on the National Guard had been received with as much enthusiasm as the amnesty. At Ferrara it had likewise been hailed with raptures of joy.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The accounts brought from America by the "Cambria" possess little interest. President Polk was making a tour of the northern states. From the seat of war the news is very meagre. The invading troops had not reached the capital. General Scott was at Puebla, with a force of 6,000 men, waiting reinforcements. He had broken up the garrison at Jalapa, and sent the sick and stores to Perote. Although there was a force of 20,000 men, the wreck of all the armies, gathered between Mexico and Rio Jario, the Mexicans seemed to have given up field operations, and to be applying themselves with vigour to guerilla warfare. A United States' convoy, passing from Puebla to Vera Cruz, was attacked near the National Bridge by a large body of guerillas, from whom it escaped with great difficulty, and with the loss of some waggons. A larger force, under General Cadwallader, passing by the same road, attacked the Guerillas in the heights, dislodged, and defeated them.

Santa Anna still remained at the head of affairs. He had made a second tender of his resignation both of the Presidency and the military command; but it had not been accepted by the Congress. An attempted pronunciamento on the part of some of Gomez Farias's friends was easily quelled by Bustamante.

NELSON'S COLUMN.—On Friday the works at Nelson's column, Trafalgar-square, after a lapse of nearly two months, were once more resumed, and in consequence of the recent grant of money made by the House of Commons for this purpose, it is said that this monument is at length to be completed, without further delay.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the time the county business was being transacted at the Bucks Midsummer Sessions, at Aylesbury, the attendance of the magistrate being more than usually numerous, Dr. Lee brought forward his motion (notice of which had been given at the former sessions), that a petition be adopted by the court, and presented to the House of Commons, in favour of the total repeal or of a considerable modification, of the present game laws. Dr. Lee contended that the question he had the honour of submitting to his brother magistrates was most important in all its bearings to every class of the community, and that the enormous expenses which were caused by game prosecutions ought not to be thrown upon the county, but be borne by the preservers of game and those who were sticklers for the enjoyment of the sport. The motion, which was seconded by Sir Harry Verney, was lost.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

THE NEW MINUTES OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—We have received a communication from Mr. Edward Swaine, enclosing a letter from General Sir De Lacy Evans, explaining the reason of his putting the questions to Lord John Russell on the subject of education, and a full report of his speech on that occasion. In the letter, which is addressed to Mr. Swaine, Sir de Lacy denies that he had arranged those questions with Lord John Russell with a view of mystifying, &c. "The questions," he says, "were in substance suggested to me by intelligent and public-spirited constituents of mine. The object I had in view, in this instance, was to remove and diminish, as much as possible, the unfairness of the Minutes as they first appeared, and to diffuse secular education as far as possible." From the General's speech we gather that the first two questions put by him referred to circumstances of recent occurrence in the parish of Finchley. In that locality there is a school which has been liberally supported, both by Churchmen and Dissenters, nor were the children of the latter required to learn the catechism or attend the Established Church. An industrial school was projected in connexion with it, and an application was made to the National Society for assistance, but, in consequence of the above-named exemption of Dissenters being adopted as a rule of the institution, the Society refused their assistance, the rector objected to sanction it, and the children of Nonconformists were excluded. The third question was founded upon the resolution proposed and rejected by the meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, but afterwards adopted by the committee, urging upon "the Government such modification of the Minutes, or addition to them, as shall enable schools not of the Established Church (upon special application) to receive aid for imparting general instruction, without their patrons or local committees being under any legislative obligation to report on the religious knowledge of the monitors and pupil-teachers." The result of this movement will be found in the paragraph below.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The following is a copy of this Minute, which was published with the Parliamentary papers on Monday:—

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall. By the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MINUTE.

"July 10, 1847.

"Read—The resolution of the Committee of Council on Education of the 19th of August, 1839, as follows:—

"The committee will require, as an indispensable condition, that an inspector, acting under their authority, shall be enabled to visit every school to which any grant shall in future be made. Such inspector will not be authorized to examine into the religious instruction given in the school, but he will be directed to ask for such information as to the secular instruction and general regulations of the school, as may enable the committee to make a report to her Majesty in Council, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

"Resolved—That it appears to the committee that there are schools to which it is desirable that grants should be made, though the managers object on religious grounds to make a report concerning the religious state of such schools, as required by the Minutes of August and December, 1846.

"Resolved—That the principles embodied in the resolution of the 19th of August, 1839, be applied to such cases, and that no certificate of the religious knowledge of pupil, teachers or monitors be required from the managers of such schools."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 21.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday conferences were held with the Commons on the subject of amendments made to the Passengers Act Amendment, and to the Poor Laws Administration Bills.

Lord Brougham, in concluding a speech descriptive of the various public measures introduced by the Government during the present session, of those which had passed, and those which had been abandoned, moved an address to her Majesty expressive of the pain their lordships felt that the whole of the subjects recommended for consideration by her Majesty in her speech from the throne, at the commencement of the session, had not been so successfully dealt with as to produce legislative measures to which the Royal assent could be given, &c. The Marquis of Lansdowne having replied *seriatim* to the observations of the noble lord in reference to the various measures propounded by the Government, concluded his observations by stating that on the whole the legislation of the session had been most valuable and important, and therefore he felt bound to meet the motion with a direct negative. The motion was then withdrawn.

In the House of Commons there were various questions asked and answered. The report on the Manchester Bishopric Bill was, after some discussion, received, and the third reading fixed for twelve o'clock this day.

On the question of the third reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, Mr. Stuart moved that it be read a third time that day three months, when the original motion was carried, on a division, by a majority of 27.

A clause proposed by Sir J. Graham, rendering judges of county courts ineligible to sit in Parliament, was agreed to, while one proposed by Mr. Brown, giving power of arrest in certain cases, being opposed by the Government was withdrawn, and the bill passed.

THE DISSOLUTION.—We are enabled to state, upon authority on which the utmost reliance may be placed, that Parliament will certainly be prorogued on Friday next, and that the dissolution will be announced in the Gazette of the same evening. We believe that the writs for the election of members for the new Parliament are already prepared, and will be despatched to the various counties and boroughs by Friday's post.—*Morning Herald*.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TOWER HAMLETS.

As will be seen in another column, Mr. Thompson meets his constituents every evening. At the Eastern Institution, last night, one of the most splendid meetings ever known in this borough was held, and the result was most satisfactory. Isaac Sewell, Esq., was called to the chair, in the absence of Mr. Morley, who was engaged in catechizing the City candidates at the Hackney district. The platform was crowded, and the hall filled to suffocation. Mr. Thompson addressed the meeting at great length in a speech characterized by his peculiar eloquence. Mr. T. H. Fry moved, Mr. H. S. Seaborn seconded, and William Allen, Esq., supported a resolution approving of Mr. George Thompson, and pledging the meeting to do their best to place him at the head of the poll free of expense. This resolution was carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Hooper, the meeting dispersed after a long and vociferous cheering for "Thompson and the Tower Hamlets." It was stated that an open air meeting will be held in a few days in Bonner's fields.

The steam is rapidly rising in favour of George Thompson, Esq., Dissenters, Complete Suffragists, and Chartists, all uniting most warmly in his support. The first public meeting in his favour at the Eastern Institution, on Monday, was the most numerous and enthusiastic ever held in the borough; and that at Shoreditch, last night, was equally decisive. Others will be held in the various districts of the borough every night until the election; and, in some instances, in the open air, from the impossibility of finding places of meeting sufficiently large. Sir W. Clay and Major-General Fox have opened a committee-room, and the latter has issued an address, but beyond this nothing is heard of their movements. Indeed, supreme indifference is the prevailing feeling respecting both, the determination apparently being, to place Mr. Thompson at the head of the poll, and leave the other candidates to shift for themselves, and fight it out between them for the second seat, though a strong opinion is expressed that if another candidate holding similar views with Mr. Thompson were even now brought forward, his return would be safe.

We are glad to know that it has been resolved, if possible, to return Mr. Thompson free of expense; and it will be seen, by an advertisement elsewhere, that subscriptions are invited from Mr. Thompson's numerous admirers throughout the kingdom. The appeal will, we have no doubt, be warmly responded to.

THE CITY.—We have referred elsewhere to the great meeting in support of the Whig candidates, held yesterday, at the London Tavern. The room was, of course, crowded to suffocation. There was a great array of M.P.'s, and of influential supporters of the Premier. "On entering the room at two o'clock," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "Lord John Russell was hailed with loud, general, and long-protracted cheering, and with energetic waving of hats and handkerchiefs. There were a few hisses, and a cry of 'No bishops!' but these spare marks of disapprobation were drowned in reiterated rounds of counter-approbation. The other candidates were warmly received, and particularly Mr. Pattison and the Baron Lionel de Rothschild." The noble lord was heard with but little interruption. It is only necessary here to refer to one point in his address—the education question. He had no concession to make on this head, but thought his measure likely to promote the interests of the country. He felt fully convinced that, in reference to it, the Protestant Dissenters laboured under a misconception or misapprehension, which he was certain further inquiry and reflection would dissipate! Is not this a truly Lord John Russell-like manner of meeting objections. What a set of purblind simpletons Dissenters must be in his estimation. The noble lord, who experienced several interruptions in the course of his address, the result of expressions of approbation, and occasionally of disapprobation, sat down, on concluding his speech, amidst loud and general cheering. All the other candidates then addressed the meeting, and a resolution in their favour was carried with acclamation. Mr. Samuel Morley rose, but got no further than "I am anxious to explain the grounds"—The rest of the sentence, and his intended explanations, were lost amidst disapproving sounds, and cries of "It is disgraceful for you to appear here." He sat down saying, "I see it is no use." Mr. Pattison, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously accorded. The *Morning Herald* describes the getting up of this meeting as an attempt to deceive Lord John as to the actual state of affairs:—"A large body of paid agents of the 'Liberal committee' were assembled together long before the hour of meeting—were provided with special tickets of admission, of which the published notices said not one word; and thus, an hour before the time appointed, the chief part of the large room at the London Tavern was filled by a body of men, personating the electors of London, but being, in reality, the hired myrmidons of an electioneering committee. 'Loud shouts of applause' from the five hundred stipendiaries will have re-animated Lord John's drooping spirits, and thus he will be carried on towards what his own friends privately admit to be, at this moment, his certain defeat."

IMPORTANT MEETING OF NONCONFORMIST ELECTORS AT NORWICH.—We have received the following just in time for press:—"At a very numerous meeting of Nonconformists of Norwich, held at the Assembly-rooms, the Mayor in the Chair, it was moved by J. H. Tillet, Esq., seconded by Alderman Blunderfield, and carried unanimously, that 'The Nonconformist electors of this city, having resolved to adhere, at the coming election, to those great principles which constitute the basis of religious freedom and equality, and having therefore determined to withhold their votes from such candidates as were not prepared to recognize and sanction those principles, feel called upon by an imperative sense of duty to declare that Mr. Peto, by his dubious expression of opinion on the subject of the education scheme, and by his avowed intention of not supporting any measure in Parliament for the withdrawal of State interference in religious matters, has forfeited his claim to the support of the Nonconformist electors.' An independent candidate will certainly be nominated."

BRADFORD, TUESDAY.—A correspondent writes:—"We now consider ourselves certain of returning Colonel Thompson. The living voters number 1,800, of whom not more than 1,600 can poll. Colonel Thompson's committee numbers nearly 500, and clear promises 300 more, while 400 known Liberals still remain to be personally canvassed, as the solicitude has hitherto been to pledge the doubtful. Nearly all the Dissenters have agreed to vote for Mr. Busfield, he having conceded to them two great practical points, which he would not give up till last Wednesday evening—viz, first, That he will vote against endowing Catholics or other sects in any shape; and, second, That he will vote against the present Minutes of Council until the religious clauses are expunged. The Dissenters distinctly announce, that next time they must have both members Anti-state-churchmen, and opposers of Government interference with education at all. Last night the Colonel

addressed an immense meeting in the Temperance-hall—electors below—non-electors in the gallery—his reception was most enthusiastic, very different from Mr. Busfield's last Wednesday. His answers elicited repeated rounds of applause. To night he addresses the non-electors. We fully expect that Bradford and Halifax will gain more electoral honour than any boroughs or counties in the kingdom, and we are not without hope that Leeds and Huddersfield will share it with them."

THE NORTH.—Our correspondent writes:—"The Tory candidates in the North are turning uneasy and restive in harness, and are evidently inclined to bolt. As I informed you last week, Mr. Liddell and Mr. H. Hinde have cut and run. Now Mr. Whateley, the Tory candidate for South Shields, seems desirous of retiring to the groves and woods of Blenheim. The *Tory Newcastle Journal*, on Saturday announced that Mr. Whateley would retire on behalf of Mr. Liddell. This was indignantly denied by Mr. Whateley's law man—but to-day (Monday) the report is revived again. Rumour has sent Mr. Liddell to oppose Mr. Grey at North Shields—but "as nothing private has been made public," we cannot say for its truth.—The election excitement is very high in Newcastle; the Tories, as I premised, are determined to spend some money over the contest, which will be a close and bitter one, there is no doubt.—Mr. Wilkinson has returned to Sunderland, the embargo having expired. He delivered a truly manly and straightforward speech to the electors on Thursday evening, and had a hearty reception. It is a very current opinion that Mr. David Barclay will retire and allow Mr. Hudson and him to walk in—at any rate, Mr. Wilkinson's return is considered certain. I add a quotation from Mr. Wilkinson's speech:—"He held that with religious persuasion the State had nothing whatever to do, and that no disabilities of any sort should attach to the profession of any religion [hear, hear]. He had been asked with respect to the connexion of Church and State, and he was decidedly of opinion that the Church and State should not be joined together [cheers]. He had no hostility to the Church; but he thought that the Church and the State would be benefitted by the separation. Then he had been asked with respect to ecclesiastical endowments. His reply was, that he considered these an error; that they had better not prevail, and the only point on which he should probably differ from some of his friends was this: that he thought, while any church was endowed, all churches had an equal right to be endowed."

MIDDLESEX.—UXBRIDGE, JULY 19.—I hope you will stir up the Liberal and Nonconformist electors of the county of Middlesex to come forward in support of their principles at the ensuing election. If they lose the present opportunity they will never have such another. The registration, attended to by the Anti-corn-law League, is in a very good condition: almost every vote made is good for liberal principles as well as free trade. We have one candidate, Col. T. Wood, the most unpopular I ever knew offer himself before any constituency—unpopular with the farmers, who are very numerous, on account of his apostasy; and, moreover, I know, from good authority, that he is in favour of the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. If these facts will not stir up the Liberals nothing will. I am sure we have the matter in our own hands if we choose.—I remain, yours truly, HENRY HULL.

MACCLESFIELD.—One of the largest meetings of electors ever convened in this town, was held on Monday evening, when a resolution was moved and carried unanimously, requesting John Williams, Esq., of Marylebone, an old and well-tried Reformer, and a decided advocate of complete religious freedom, to stand as a candidate for this Borough. To this request Mr. Williams has consented, and there is no doubt but that he will be returned by a very large majority, as all the friends of civil and religious liberty have signified their determination to support him. We congratulate the Reformers of Macclesfield in their choice of a candidate so well qualified to support those great principles which now so largely engross public attention. A large meeting of electors is expected to take place this evening, at which Mr. Williams will be present.—*From a Correspondent*.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—As Mr. Villiers is determined not to stand if elected, why should not another candidate be brought forward, and the Dissenters of the district, who are very numerous and influential, be allowed a voice in choosing him? We hope they will not permit so important a seat to become, as it is not unlikely it may, a mere place of refuge for any disappointed Whig official.

MARYLEBONE.—Sir James Hamilton has consented to stand for this Borough in the Conservative interest.

NORTH CHESHIRE.—At a meeting of the Liberals of Manchester, on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to put in nomination Mr. John Dukinfield Astley, as the free candidate for this division of the county. Mr. Astley has consented to stand, and it is confidently stated that Mr. E. J. Stanley will be his colleague.

LAMBETH.—We have every reason to believe that Mr. D'Eyncourt's views on religious endowments are quite up to the mark; and we hope that he and Mr. Pearson will receive the undivided support of the Dissenters.—*Noncon. Elector*. [Mr. Hawes met some of his friends at the Horns-tavern, Kennington, on Monday night. He refused to give any pledge on the question of endowing the Roman Catholic clergy—"I ask the gentleman who asks me that question whether, as a member of Parliament, if seven-eighths of the people of Ireland were to ask us to take their religious condition into consideration, I ought to say to them that I never would" [cheers and hisses]. He was, however, convinced that there was no intention of proposing such an amendment. A resolution in Mr. Hawes' favour was carried, and he is to address meetings of the electors in the various districts of the borough. Mr. D'Eyncourt has wisely resolved on a separate committee, and a separate canvass.]

PLYMOUTH.—Mr. J. W. Willeox, the Chancery barrister, is to be the second radical candidate put up with Mr. Calmady. In his address he states, that he is in favour of perfect equality of civil and religious rights; he objects to all state grants for religious purposes, and advocates the immediate extension of the elective franchise, far beyond its present limits, proceeding until, by the progress of education, the people shall be prepared for the exercise of universal suffrage. We have also a candidate, to-day, on the Tory side, in the person of Mr. Roundell Palmer, the barrister, who has just issued his address. Lord Ebrington is to stand alone.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1847.

We are this week in receipt of good supplies of foreign wheat and oats, but short of other grain and flour. The weather continues fine for the growing crops; but, from the increasing complaints of disease in wheat, beans, and potatoes, every article on our market is held with great firmness, but without much doing.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.			
	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	1,890 qrs.	— qrs.	25,570 qrs.
Barley	20 "	— "	3,730 "
Oats	510 "	— "	21,080 "
Flour	1,760 sks.	— "	6,800 barrels.

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For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.

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The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclusive of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May *gratis*, and ministers of religion will be allowed a considerable reduction.

THE Publishing Office of the *Nonconformist* is now removed to 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; where all Communications to the Editor and Publisher should in future be addressed. All remittances and post-office orders should be made payable to Charles Miall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Inquirer." By Lord Denman's decision we imagine that a rate, whatever may be the amount, must be made.

We have received several letters in reference to the coming election which want of space only obliges us to exclude.

We find that, by mistake, the paper has been wrongly numbered—85 having been omitted altogether. In order to avoid confusion, the present as well as the last number will be 88. The numbers will then follow in regular course.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1847.

SUMMARY.

THE anxiety felt respecting the City contest by men of all parties is becoming intense. It would, indeed, seem to involve the fate of the do-nothing Whig Administration. The exertions of the Liberal committee and their adherents on behalf of Lord John Russell are indefatigable. It is felt that with the Dissenting electors rests the decision whether or not the Premier shall be returned. If they stand firm to their dignified policy, he has, we believe, no chance. Even his leanings towards the Church have not conciliated the Conservatives. They applaud his firmness, but cannot overlook the fact that he connives at the exclusion of their party altogether from the representation. They will give him their thanks, but not their votes. The defection of the Nonconforming electors is felt more than seen. By the tactics of the noble lord's committee, they have little chance of showing their opposition in public meeting, but sufficient has appeared to prove that it is not to be despised. Accordingly, Mr. Pattison and Baron Rothschild, by turns, implore, the *Morning Chronicle* reasons, Mr. Roebuck chides, and Mr. Sidney Smith declaims. In the *Times* of yesterday appears an address "To the Orthodox Dissenters of Great Britain," which the *Nonconformist* *Electors* ascribes to the pen of the latter gentleman, the secretary of Lord John's committee. It appears in large type as an advertisement, and singularly enough originally appeared in the columns of the *Weekly Dispatch*!! The gist of its reasoning is that the Tories will come in if Lord John Russell is not supported. Surely the writer cannot imagine that Dissenters are so thoughtless as not to ask themselves the question, What is the difference between his lordship and the Tories? But the bishop-extension scheme and the circumstances attending it, render argument on this point perfectly superfluous. The address is most ably dissected in the publication above referred to, from which we cannot forbear making an extract:—

"The argument proceeds on the assumption, that the Dissenters will plump for Pattison. We believe and trust, that they will vote for those and those only who will vote for them. If Mr. Pattison should be the only one of the four who will pledge himself to this course, they will vote only for him. Should Sir George Larpent, however, distinctly pledge himself in like manner, they will, if convinced of his sincerity, vote for him also. And should Mr. Rothschild act in like manner, as, indeed, he is understood to have done, he will also command their votes; and they will be given all the more cheerfully because he is a Jew and an oppressed Dissenter like themselves. But, for Lord John Russell, no amount of threats or of cajolery will, we hope, persuade the Dissenting electors to vote; no, not even the bunch of pretty names with which, by anticipation, the *Weekly Dispatch* (by the pen, we understand, of Mr. Sidney Smith, Secretary to Lord John Russell's Committee), has bespattered them:—'Mere priestly hucksters for their own little crotchet—a set of self-seeking mongers of tax immunities—sneaking hunters after protection to their breeches' pockets—men whose religious principle is their worldly interest, and whose interpretation of the 'law and the prophets' is the law of profits.'"

Yesterday afternoon the Premier addressed a meeting of his supporters at the London Tavern. All went as smoothly could be wished. The meeting was almost unanimous in his favour. Perhaps, after all, the threatened defection of the Premier's supporters is a mere bugbear. So it might be supposed, from the tone of the meeting, and the absence of opposition. Lord John, it was thought, would come with concessions and entreaties. A woeful mistake. The Premier was true to himself—cold and unyielding. He was not the appearance of Baron Rothschild, on the ground that religious disabilities were unjust, and that a remedial measure, reviewed his position as a Dissenter, and declined to give up the Roman Catholic endowment. There was no measure proposing the abolition of any such measure being brought forward at present, and with respect to general subjects he could only say that he was then what he had always professed—attached to the institutions of the country, and he was anxious to improve them from time

to time, according to the requirements of the age, and the advancement of intelligence and knowledge. Altogether we can scarcely imagine that the appearance of Lord John Russell on the scene will mend his prospects.

With respect to the movements going on amongst other constituencies there is little that calls for remark. It is, however, worthy of notice, that the liberty of action so strongly recommended by the Whigs, in reference to the Premier, is by no means acted upon, when it suits their purpose, in other places. Their reciprocity is of the true Irish character—all on one side. Thus at Plymouth, for example, they insist upon having their two candidates after one, more nearly representing the views of the Dissenting body, has taken the field. At Southampton they are equally bent upon cutting off all chance for a representation of Nonconformist opinions in the new Parliament, by disowning Mr. Beste, who came forward as a candidate at their own request, and insisting upon having two Church and State Whigs. The Dissenting electors of the City will do well to recollect such significant facts as these when taunted with a charge of "intolerance." We are rejoiced to find that Mr. D. W. Harvey has achieved a signal triumph in Marylebone. The result of the ballot has placed him far ahead of his competitors, and that, we are rejoiced to learn, through the hearty and united support of Dissenters. He is not, however, it seems, to walk over the course. A Tory is to be brought forward in opposition, who will, no doubt, receive the support of many of the Whig aristocracy, whose candidate has been defeated. We are sure that the Nonconformists of the borough will complete the triumph by following the advice of a correspondent in a letter given elsewhere, and placing the honourable gentleman at the head of the poll.

The Whig Government seem determined to verify the correctness of Sheridan's well-known description of the party. They are not content with running their heads against a wall, but they must needs build fresh ones to run their heads against. The events of last session have shown the avidity with which Ministers court danger and difficulties. And now, at the close, when about to appeal to the country, they bring forward and urge with the most determined obstinacy a measure for bishop-extension. The disgust of their supporters, both within and without the House, seems only to have strengthened their resolution. Nothing could have been more damaging to the reputation of Ministers than the debates of the past week on the Bishop of Manchester Bill. The bringing forward of such a measure at such a time argues either an utter want of tact, or a desire to conciliate the Church, or the presence of some unseen irresistible influence. Whatever may have been the pervading motive, the act itself savours little short of political insanity. We have seen the head of a professed Liberal administration urging forward a bill, to whose object the public out of doors are indifferent or averse, deserted and opposed by the great body of his supporters, damaged by the adherents of the late Premier, and compelled to rely for support upon the assistance of Lord George Bentinck and the ultra-Protectionists. It is a clear case of bidding for unpopularity. The debate was interesting and instructive. It has, perhaps, settled the question of further church or bishop-extension. Sir J. Graham—in his significant speech—clearly indicated that the nature of the contest was changing. He evidently foresees that the aggressive movement of the Church has been put a stop to—that her policy must hereafter be in defence, not in attack. The discussion is, in fact, a forerunner of future legislative conflicts on ecclesiastical questions. Whether or not the measure will pass we cannot yet say. It is simply a question of resolution. Mr. Escott and the other Radical members, who have done such efficient service throughout the debate, say it shall not. Lord John appears equally determined that it shall.

The political world has been startled, during the past week, by another Tamworth manifesto. The ex-Premier, ostentatiously "rejoicing in the recovery of leisure and independence," is not altogether willing to be forgotten at such a crisis as the present. He therefore addresses the nation through the medium of "A Letter to the Electors of Tamworth." The statement of his views on the leading questions of the day is frank and explicit. He defends with complete success his commercial and financial policy, and avows his intention of supporting, for the future, "such measures as are calculated to remove any remaining restrictions on commerce—to abate duties that are levied for the purposes of protection, or that, by their amount, defeat the purpose of revenue—to apportion equitably the burden of taxation—and to better the condition of those who labour for subsistence." With regard to ecclesiastical questions, he would maintain the property of the Church inviolate, is opposed to all grants of money, derived from general taxation, for purposes of Church extension, at least until all the available resources of the Church have been exhausted. He would free Dissenters from penal statutes, which "imply suspicion and distrust, without offering the slightest remedy against apprehended danger;" he would include Roman Catholics in the Government proposal to extend public instruction; and, with regard to Ireland, he would act on a policy indicated, as to its outlines, by the late law respecting charitable donations and bequests in that island, the new colleges, and the Maynooth grant. On the subject of Roman Catholic endowment, he expresses views similar to his former declarations. Having no objection, on principle, to such a pro-

posal, he declines to fetter himself with a pledge "to refuse the consideration of any such plan at all times and under all circumstances," but sees great practical difficulties in the way of endowment, "as well from the declared objections to such a measure on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, as from the strong repugnance to it in the public mind of this country." There is certainly little of novelty in this declaration of Sir R. Peel's opinions. In one thing only does he appear to differ materially from Lord John Russell. The present Premier strives to extend the power of the Church—the ex-Premier would render it more efficient. The one is in favour of Church reform—the other of bishop-extension. It is evident that Sir Robert is only biding his time. He cannot but be aware that the Whig Government are bankrupt in reputation, and opportunely comes forward to tacitly inform the nation, in the midst of their disgust at the incapacity of the Whigs, that there is a statesman who has carried a grand system of commercial reform through the Legislature, which, though highly beneficial to the country, deprived him of political power. The comparison of the two premiers in men's minds will be inevitable—much to the disadvantage of the present head of the Cabinet.

The painfully-interesting trials of ex-placemen for corruption, which have just been brought to a close, by the conviction and condemnation of the accused, disclose a picture of French morals anything but flattering to the national character. There is reason to fear that such disgraceful transactions are by no means uncommon in France, even amongst her leading statesmen. The general sympathy shown on behalf of the offenders by the press and the public, indicate a very lax state of morality. Nor is this surprising, when we consider the means by which the dynasty of Louis Philippe is preserved and extended, and that the public appointments of various descriptions more than equal the number of electors. The Government of France is, in fact, upheld by nothing else but a vast and complicated system of bribery, and, as a consequence, the spirit of independence was never at so low an ebb. Yet this is the policy which our statesmen admire and imitate. By the encroaching spirit of our rulers—their centralizing system—their yearly increase of the power and patronage of the State—and their interference with the health, the education, and the occupations of the people, we are insensibly allowing them to emasculate the national character, and establish an oligarchy which will, if not checked in time, undermine our liberties.

THE HOUR OF RETRIBUTION.

CAPTAIN BASIL HALL, in his "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," narrates an exceedingly impressive story, the subject of which is as follows:—A naval commander, some time during the last war, panting for distinction in the service, resolved to effect his purpose by means of the high state of discipline to which he sought to bring up his crew. In the prosecution of his object, he resorted to such extreme severity as to kindle among them a mutinous spirit. On more than one occasion a rebellious temper had displayed itself amongst his men, but to no purpose. Cool bravery and skilful management on the part of the captain had succeeded in repressing it. It happened that, after two or three fruitless outbreaks of this sort, an opportunity appeared to present itself to the commander to gratify his ambitious wish. Two French men-of-war unexpectedly hove in sight, each superior in size and metal to the British ship. Relying on the disciplined bravery of his men, and confident of victory, the captain bore manfully down upon them. Fame and promotion were now within his reach. The decks were cleared for action. The guns were double-shotted. Every man, obedient to command, was at his post. There was an awful silence on board as the gallant ship neared her well-armed foes. The moment for action came, and the stern voice of the commander ordered his men to fire. Every gunner, however, stood fixed as a statue, and mute as death. A double broadside from the Frenchmen crashed through the ribs of the ill-fated craft. Not a man swerved—but not a hand was uplifted. The entreaties, the appeals, the oaths, the threats of the British commander were vain. The crew, by a preconcerted plan, had resolved that, come what might, their captain should earn no laurels out of the severities and indignities to which he had exposed them. A few minutes decided the strife. The frigate was destroyed, and every soul on board perished.

We have cited this story as an illustration of *firmness*. We have no intention of commending the vindictive spirit it displays. We do not mean to affirm that the present relationship of the Dissenters to the Whig Government suggests the expediency of acting upon a similar principle, or of giving electoral expression to a similar motive. The sole moral we wish to extract from the anecdote is, that it is sometimes possible to accomplish more for the object we have set our hearts upon by a firm determination *not to do*, coupled with a readiness to abide all consequences, than by the most active efforts to overmatch an aggressive evil.

Truth, not passion—religion, not revenge—dictates the policy which it will be our wisdom to adopt. Both have suffered many indignities, and much degradation, from the determination of statesmen to make them, even at the hazard of extinguishing their vitality, subserve the ambitious and selfish ends of aristocratic government. They who value truth and who love religion have once and again resented the

prosecution of this nefarious enterprise. But hitherto in vain. Our time has at length come. Shorn of our active assistance, the leaders of party politicians have no power. They are conducting us into a general engagement, in which, by our subservience to their avowed will, they seek to obtain power to do evil, and to win the laurels of renown, at our expense—or rather, at the expense of the principles to which we are pledged. *Whatever loss we suffer, they must have no assistance from us.* Let them win their own battle if they can! We shall not go over to their antagonists—but neither shall we, at the bidding of our former leaders, reply to their fire. If, in consequence of our inaction, we sustain damage, we hold ourselves prepared to abide by it. We have a martyrdom to endure, and we will not shrink from the scorching flame. We have a testimony to utter, and we will utter it in the very teeth of destruction. We have a great and heaven-born principle to vindicate, and with that principle, if needs be, we are ready to shake hands with the most fearful of alternatives, and go down.

But, happily, the parallel does not, and cannot, run on to this extremity. As Dissenters, we can lose nothing by defeat—as citizens, very little worth caring for. That truth upon which we have embarked cannot be injured save by our infidelity. Our tactics will expose to political destruction, neither the craft nor the crew, but the commanders only. They, infatuated men, have no doubt pursued their course from the sincerest motives—but this only absolves them from personal charges. Politically, they must be dealt with as offenders. They have run our ship and ourselves into danger without due consideration for our interests, or the interests, rightly considered, of the empire. We fold our arms—we need do little more—and they become the victims of their own senseless and offensive policy. They cannot gain their point but by our co-operation, and that co-operation, we rejoice to know, they will not have.

By this time, we hope, the Whig Cabinet are alive to the perils by which their own fatuity has environed them. Lord John Russell, especially, unless our information is sadly at fault, will see reason enough before another fortnight passes over him, to question whether Nonconforming obedience is best secured by sneering and contemptuous language, and gratuitous and insulting measures, or by justice and generosity. He has kept his most devoted followers under harsh discipline. He has flourished the lash without mercy—and wielded his influence as if anxious to annoy rather than to serve. Once and again he has been reminded, by temporary outbursts, of the possibility of wholly alienating the spirits he aimed only to subdue. But these little ebullitions passed away, and the noble lord prided himself on the success of his disciplinary plans. The hour of retribution is now at hand. The general election will reveal to him and his the extent of their mistake. The Dissenting electors in the city are resolved to stand by, and let the noble lord feel how impotent he is without their energy and support. Our accounts lead us to anticipate his utter defeat. Toryism will fire its broadsides into him, and spite of entreaties, spite of threats, he will be left, as he rightly deserves, to “go down”—to Tavistock.

GROUND FOR PERSEVERANCE.

THE present is rather the time for action than exultation. It is as yet scarcely prudent or becoming for the opponents of the ecclesiastical policy of our statesmen to sit down and calculate, before the contest is over, the measure of their success. Nevertheless, a brief statement of what has already been done in the way of preparation, far from inducing supineness, will, we believe, just now rather stimulate to renewed exertion. We can, as yet, form no accurate estimate as to the constitution of the new Parliament, but we already know enough to warrant the conclusion, that the principles of Dissenters will not only be supported by a respectable minority, but, what is of still more consequence, will be represented by men thoroughly conversant with them in all their bearings on the religious, social, and political welfare of the people. The following is as accurate a list as we are able to prepare, of the candidates for seats in the next House of Commons who have declared themselves opposed to all State endowments for the support of religion:—

HINDLEY, C., Ashton-under-L.	HALL, Sir B., } Marylebone
SCHOLEFIELD, W., Birmingham.	HARVEY, D.W., }
HARGREAVES, W., } Blackbn.	OSBORNE, R., Middlesex
PILKINGTON, Jas., }	EPPS, Dr., Northampton
BOWRING, Dr., } Bolton	GIBBORNE, T., Nottingham
BROOKS, Jno., }	HOLLADAY, J., } Oldham
WIRE, D.W., Boston	FOX, W. J., }
BUSFIELD, W., } Bradford	CALMADY, C.W., Plymouth
THOMPSON, Col., }	PIGOTT, —, Reading
JONES, —, Cardiff	CRAWFORD, W.S., Rochdale
WILLIAMS, W., Coventry	BESTE, J. R., Southampton
BECKWITH, Col., Durham, N.	KERSHAW, Ald., Stockport
DUNCOMBE, T.S., } Finsbury	WILKINSON, J. A., Sunderland
WAKLEY, Thos., }	THOMPSON, G., Tower Hamlets
MIALI, Edward, } Halifax	ALEXANDER, G.W., Wakefield
JONES, E., }	WILSON, Jas., Westbury
CHEETHAM, J., Huddersfield	LUSHINGTON, C., Westminster
VINCENT, H., Ipswich	HARDY, Thos., Worcester
PEARSON, Chas., Lambeth	HEALY, T. P., Stafford
STURGE, Jos., Leeds	
GARDNER, W., Leicester	
SEELY, C., Lincoln	
PATTISON, Jas., London	
BRIGHT, Jno., Manchester	

How many of these candidates will be returned to the House it were useless to speculate. A week or two will resolve all doubts, and realize or disappoint our hopes. Upon the electors—those especially of the Dissenting body—depends the important decision. The mere fact, that there are not less than forty-six men avowedly opposed to the principle of

State-churches seeking the suffrages of the electoral body, the majority of them with every certainty of success, is a striking indication of the influence and earnestness of the Nonconformists of Great Britain. We shall hear no more sneers and taunts at the weakness of Dissenters. Their views and interests, which up to the present time could scarce find audible expression within the walls of St. Stephen's, will now be at least treated with deference and respect. Who could have believed it possible, that within the lapse of a few short weeks, the late organ of the Whig cabinet should have so thoroughly changed its tone as to come forward and justify Dissenters, at least to a considerable extent, in their new electoral policy? “The Dissenters,” says the *Morning Chronicle*, “numbering, as they undoubtedly do, so large a proportion of the best class of the borough voters, are entitled to a more full and efficient representation of their principles in Parliament than they possess at present.” Such is always, in the main, the result of manly independence and consistent adherence to principle.

In the above list we have not included any candidates for Irish seats, although, whenever a contest on ecclesiastical questions takes place in the House of Commons, not a few Irish members will be found in the ranks of the opponents of endowments. The same remark may be applied to a large section of Liberals, most, if not all, of whom will support a party so strong amongst the constituent body and in the manifest justice of its principles. Amongst these doubtfuls we may include the following:—

DUNCAN, Lord, Bath	DUNCAN, G., Dundee
ROEBUCK, J. A., Bath	Mc GREGOR, —
H. D. CAMPBELL, Christchurch	HASTIE, A., } Glasgow
AGLONBY, H.A., Cokermouth	DIXON, J., }
DEYNCOURT, Rt. Hon. C. T., Lambeth	DENNISTOUN, J., }
BROWN, Wm., S. Lancashire	BOUVERIE, Hon. E. P., Kil-
WALMSLEY, Sir J., Leicester	marcock
ROTHSCHILD, Baron, } London	HUME, Joseph, Montrose
LARPERT, Sir George, }	CURRIE, R., Northampton
GIBSON, Rt. Hon. T. Milner, Manchester	MUNTZ, G. T., Birmingham
PELO, S. M., Norwich	DUKE, Sir James, Boston
BROTHERTON, J., Salford	HEADLAM, T., Newcastle-on-T.
WAWN, J. T., South Shields	CLAY, Sir W., Tower Hamlets
CODDEN, R., Stockport	ESCOTT, B., Winchester
SCROPE, G. P., Stroud	TALFOURD, Serj., Reading
EVANS, General Sir De Lacy, Westminster	MOLESWORTH, Sir W., and
LOCKE, Hon. T. P., } East	HUMPHREY, Ald., Southwark
KING, —, Esq., } Surrey	TREAWNY, J. S., Tavistock
	THORNELEY, T., Wolver-
	hampton
	EWART, J., Dumfries

Dissenters have now only to persevere. They have every reason for encouragement, none for despondency. Their opponents are brought to confess the soundness of their policy, and will, ere long, be eager to consult their interests. In a few short weeks they will, if true to themselves, become a party in the State, and have the satisfaction of looking back upon a line of conduct which has taught the Whig and Conservative leaders a lesson they will never forget—driven back the advancing tide of opinion in favour of promiscuous endowments, and placed them in a position which will enable them to bear public and effectual testimony against all ecclesiastical establishments.

It is not yet officially announced when her Majesty will leave for Scotland; but, from arrangements in progress, it is now certain her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, will embark at Woolwich on the 31st day of this month, or the 2d day of August. The junior branches of the Royal Family are expected to remain at Osborne during her Majesty's visit to Scotland.—*Globe*.

It is reported that Lord Palmerston has decided on recommending the despatch of an accredited agent to Madagascar, for the purpose of restoring friendly relations with the Queen.

The *Presse* announces that the Emperor of Russia had determined to construct forthwith a vast line of railroads to connect the three capitals of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw.

Rumour assigns the new Bishopric of Manchester to Archdeacon Musgrave, brother of the Bishop of Hereford.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

It is probable that, after the close of the session, Sir William Somerville will succeed Mr. Labouchere as Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Denis Le Marchant succeed Sir William Somerville as Under-Secretary for the Home Department.—*Times*.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE CENTRAL BOARD OF SCOTTISH DISSENTERS, headed by Dr. Taylor, of Glasgow, and introduced by the Right Hon. the Secretary at War, had an interview with the Lord President at the Privy Council office on Wednesday, with reference to the recent Minutes of Committee of Council on Education. The object of the deputation is thus described in the *Scotsman* of Saturday:—“We understand that the Scottish Board of Dissenters, in addition to the resolutions adopted on the 10th ult., in reference to a general election, and which were published in the various newspapers, agreed, on the 5th inst. to two resolutions on the subject of schools:—

1. That, as respects grants to schools belonging exclusively to any single denomination of Christians, in their denominational character, whether Established or Dissenting, the board strongly disapprove of all such grants, as tending to foster sectarian distinctions, and as being in reality State endowments to the religious bodies who receive them, no matter whether such endowments are accepted unconditionally for the combined secular and religious instruction communicated in such schools, or somewhat disguised by being professedly granted and accepted only for the secular branches taught therein—it being impracticable, in the opinion of the board, to make any such *bona fide* separation of the funds required for the support of such schools.

2. The board strongly disapprove of any attempt being made to increase the emoluments of the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland from any public fund contributed by the whole community, until the existing test shall first be abolished which excludes all classes of citizens, who do not belong to the Established Church, from the avowedly civil office of parish schoolmaster, and until the general management of these schools shall be placed on a more satisfactory footing, especially by their being freed from the interference of the presbyteries of the Established Church.

These resolutions were urged upon the Marquis of Lansdowne, as President of the Committee of Council on Education, by the above deputation.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX.

Mr. Protheroe has announced his retirement in the following address:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF HALIFAX.
GENTLEMEN,—I lately sought the honour of a third time representing you in Parliament, but in my recent visit to your borough I have found the political position of parties so changed that I now decline a contest. The once united and powerful Liberal party, capable of returning the two members, is torn asunder by religious dissension; and that the largest section of it, which mainly contributed to place me twice at the head of the poll, has sought a Dissenter to represent Dissenters. With earnestness and unanimity they desire a separation of the Church from the State; first displeased with the grant in aid of education, for which I have conscientiously voted, and then alarmed at what they characterise as the aggressive policy of the leading statesmen of the day, who they believe to be prepared to endow all religions and pay all the ministers of every creed. To such a policy I beg to say that I have not given my support. All other considerations are disregarded for the sake of this one idea, long cherished it is true, but now for the first time brought into political agitation. They willingly incur the risk of introducing a Conservative, whose toleration of free trade is of a very ambiguous character; and they heed not those dangers which the able advocate of that cause has pointed out as menacing the first years of commercial freedom. To gain support for the new agitation they have united with Chartists and men professing the extreme opinions but lately the object of their aversion. An old, and I believe consistent, friend of the Dissenters, I lament this union as identifying them with a revolutionary party; and I think that the accomplishment of their enthusiastic wishes, which, I beg leave to say, would at least be a fearful interference with property, might, as a similar treatment of Church property has done in France, lead only to the establishment of that very payment and dependence of religious ministers which the Dissenters desire to avert.

My old political friends, thus widely differing from me, and advancing beyond the principles which united us, I might consistently have expected other support, had not a Conservative, a justly-popular townsman, sought the votes of his party. To their second votes, though in some instances promised me, I could lay no claim, so long as in the opinion of the Conservatives they could be bestowed with more political propriety on my colleague, who represents the Whig section of the Liberal party.

I am thus saved from the temptation of engaging in a contest which would have been most painful to me, opposed, as I should have been, to old supporters.

The kindness and respect with which they have received me are proofs most gratifying to me of the sincerity of the testimony they bear to the consistency of my political conduct, and of the truth of their declarations that it is on one religious question alone that we differ.

It would be impossible for me to address you, Gentlemen, without expressing my lively gratitude to those staunch friends, Whigs and Liberals, many of them Dissenters, who have energetically supported me on this occasion, and who were ready, had it been my wish, to have recorded their votes in my favour.

I part, Gentlemen, from you, with regret, but gratified by the assurance that I have not lost one personal friend amongst you.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, ever,
Your obedient servant,
E. DAVIS PROTHEROE

Ecceleston-square, July 17.

Since our last, the position of things is somewhat altered by the retirement of one of our candidates. Edward Davis Protheroe, Esq., one of our present members, early in the week visited the town, and spent a few days in consulting with his former supporters; and after it was fairly explained to him how the matter stood, he distinctly stated, that he had been aware from the first, that, whenever the endowment principle, or separation of Church and State, came to be the question of the day, that the Dissenters of Halifax had full power to send a member to Parliament of their own principles—and, indeed, viewing the circumstances of the times, and looking, as Dissenters did, to this being the most important of all other subjects before the public, he could not blame them for the course they were adopting. Mr. Miall, together with his friends, have been actively canvassing during the past week, and, with the exception of those who were absent when called upon, the returns of the whole were completed on Saturday last. The result is, that Mr. Miall has decidedly more promises than any other candidate, and there can be little doubt of his ultimate success. All parties, however, seem determined to work hard; but nothing can prevent Mr. Miall's return, unless Sir Charles Wood's party use very unfair means to secure their object, and coalesce with the Tories; and, as we stated in our last, we do not think that this would answer their end, as they would lose as many of their own friends as they would gain from the Tories. Conquer by these means, and they die—coalesce with the monopolists, and their influence as Whigs, at future elections, is gone for ever. Success to them, in such a case, would be disgraceful—defeat, to us, would be honourable. Be the issue what it may, Mr. Miall's committee are determined to act consistently in the support of their own principles and their own man.—*From our Correspondent.*

BRADFORD.

On Wednesday evening a very numerous meeting of the electors of Bradford was held, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Busfield explain his views. He was loudly applauded on rising, and at various periods of his address. He referred to several points in his political career during the ten years that he had represented the borough. On the subject of education he said that his wish was that all the education that could possibly, by any means, be afforded to all the people, should be afforded, but so far as he could prevent it, there should not be required, in affording that instruction, any test that should interfere to prevent the extension of learning throughout the country. He would have it made as secular as possible, as he thought it would be better to have it so than mixed with religion. Dr. Godwin then put sundry questions to Mr. Busfield, as to whether he would oppose the transfer of the property of the Irish Church for the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, as well as oppose the continuance of the grant of £100,000 a year for educational purposes, or merely that he would oppose any addition to that sum, as upon those points he thought his published address was not sufficiently definite. To the first question the hon. gentleman gave a decided answer in the negative; and to the second he replied that he was for no further grant beyond the £100,000. Dr. Godwin then inquired if Mr. Busfield would oppose the Minutes of Council until those portions which compelled the use of a catechism and creed in Church schools should be expunged therefrom? Mr. Busfield, in rejoinder, repeated that he was decidedly opposed to any interference with general education by the compulsory teaching of catechisms and creeds. To avoid the

possibility of any interference with the utility of that education, he would say, "put aside and entirely remove all creeds and all religious doctrine from those schools, and let them be as much as possible for secular education and no other." Dr. Godwin pressed for an answer, "yea" or "nay," as to whether Mr. Busfield would oppose the Minutes of Council as they now stand, so long as it is rendered compulsory in schools of the Established Church, or in those of any other denomination, to teach religion. Mr. Busfield answered that he did not know what construction might have been put upon his words, but according to his own meaning he had said "yes" to that question. Tremendous cheering followed this reply. Several persons stepped forward to shake hands with Mr. Busfield; and after several other gentlemen had addressed the meeting, a resolution moved by Mr. Beaumont and seconded by Mr. G. Oxley was unanimously agreed to, to the effect that the meeting felt sensible of the past services of Mr. Busfield as representative of the borough, and, agreeing with the sentiments now expressed by him, considered him well qualified again to represent the constituency, and pledged themselves to support him. Another resolution, moved by Mr. R. Milligan and seconded by Mr. H. Forbes, declaring Colonel T. P. Thompson as a fit and proper man to represent the borough in Parliament, and that the meeting would use every legitimate and honourable means to secure his return, was also carried amidst loud applause. The general feeling of the meeting appeared to be that a reconciliation between the two sections of the "Liberal" party had at length been brought about.

The election of Messrs. Busfield and Thompson for this borough is now all but certain, all differences now being at an end. Several meetings of the electors and non-electors have been held during the week, which have been well attended. The requisition to the gallant colonel has attached to it nearly 800 signatures, and many parties who can be relied upon have not yet signed. Colonel Thompson is to address the electors on Monday evening next, at the Temperance-hall, or, if the weather will admit of it, in the open air. Nothing is heard of the doings of the Conservatives, and it is pretty generally believed that they have given up the intention of bringing forward any candidate.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

Since our last, the Liberal candidates have held meetings in the various wards.

On Wednesday there was a meeting of electors in the ward of Bishopsgate, at which Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Mr. Pattison, and Sir G. Larpent were present. Mr. Deputy Stevens filled the chair. Mr. Pattison again declared himself as strenuously opposed to Church endowments; and concluded by saying, that he was not an out-and-out supporter of Lord John Russell, for he had voted against him as well as for him; but he conceived that there was no public man who could undertake the management of the State better qualified for it than the noble lord [cheers, and much confusion].—Baron Rothschild, who was received most cordially, said he was an advocate for liberty in religion as well as trade [cheers], and would oppose every grant of public money for Church endowments. He did not think that any man should have money taken out of his pocket to pay for religious establishments of which he was not a member. He was very anxious to see education extended as much as possible; but, at the same time, he thought that this should be done without the interference of Government in religious matters [cheers]. If, with the concurrence of the authorities, any arrangement could be made so as to do away with capital punishments entirely, that would give him great satisfaction [cheers].—Mr. C. Gilpin said, that when he came to the meeting as a conscientious Dissenter, he believed he could vote for only one of the four Liberal candidates, and that was James Pattison. He confessed, however, that his views were changed by what Baron Rothschild had stated in regard to the question of church endowment and capital punishments. He would do all in his power to ensure Baron Rothschild's return, and he rejoiced to have heard him express himself as he had done, for upon his language the votes of many hundred electors would turn [cheers].—Sir G. Larpent said that he would not consent to the endowment of any sect [cheers].—Mr. Pattison, on several questions having been put and answered, adverted again, amidst great uproar, to Lord J. Russell. Sir R. Peel, he said, was in such a minority that it was impossible for him to enter into office, and who was there to do so but the noble lord? [A voice: "Yourself, Mr. Pattison," followed by great laughter.] He entreated them not to shrink from Lord John Russell; for they might depend upon it there never was a more honest and truly just man [great confusion].—Mr. Bateman, a Nonconformist, then came forward, and moved a resolution approving the principles of the four Liberal candidates, and pledging the meeting to support them. The mention of Lord John Russell's name was here again the signal for much uproar. He condemned the course taken by Dissenters generally. He had, about a year and a half ago, a great many objections to Lord J. Russell; but time was a great healer of asperities, and he (Mr. Bateman) now forgave the noble lord, who, being born a Churchman and a member of the aristocracy, naturally did not quite understand the Nonconformists. He exhorted that body to be just while they had the power, recollecting that Lord J. Russell had been working with the tail of a Tory Parliament, and that, with the disposition to do good, he might not have had it in his power [cheers, and much confusion].—Mr. W. Johnson, a Nonconformist, seconded the resolution, which was then put to the meeting, and carried by a majority.

On Friday there was a strong muster of the friends of the Liberal candidates at the Hall of Commerce. Mr. H. J. Prescott in the chair. Mr. Pattison made another appeal on behalf of the Premier. Sir G. Larpent advanced considerably in his biddings for electoral favour. The rate at which he proceeds onwards is quite alarming. The following is an extract from his speech:—

When he had first come forward as a candidate for the honours of the representation, he little expected to be involved in the mazes of a religious controversy. He was, however, the firm friend of civil and religious freedom, and would oppose any endowments of any kind out of the public money [cheers]. As to the much-mooted

question of education, all he could say was, that sects of every kind, who paid the taxes of the country, were entitled to share in the distribution of the national funds [cheers]. With regard to vote by ballot and the extension of the suffrage, he held in his hand the copy of a bill, prepared with great caution, which he trusted would remove every obstacle to the full and free operation of the Reform Bill, and give all who had a right to vote under the original meaning of that bill the most perfect facilities in doing so. As to the subject of triennial Parliaments, it was consistent with his principles that within a reasonable time the representative should be subject to the control of his constituents; and his friend Mr. Pattison had on a former occasion stated, that although he had stood five times for the City within the ten years that he had served in Parliament, he was willing to consent to the ballot as a shield for the poor voter, if no better substitute could be found.

Baron Rothschild made a similar declaration of sentiments. He said that he had received intelligence from every part of the continent, that the approaching contest for the City of London was regarded with the deepest interest and attention.—Mr. D. Salomons moved a resolution in favour of the four candidates. His observations with regard to Lord John Russell were received with some marks of impatience and dissatisfaction; but when he spoke of the other three, and particularly of Baron Rothschild, he was loudly cheered. The motion having been seconded by Mr. De Castro, Mr. Castle, in a speech which was quite inaudible from the dissatisfaction it provoked, proposed, as an amendment, that the name of Lord John Russell should be left out of the original motion. The Chairman having taken the sense of the meeting, the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the resolution adopted, with not more than a dozen dissentients. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., then came forward to plead for Lord John Russell:—

He (Mr. Roebuck) had already acknowledged that he had very often been the opponent of Lord J. Russell; but he must say that a more high-minded, straightforward, and honest man than the noble lord he did not know [hear, hear]. If he found such an individual placed in opposition to a steady and consistent Tory he would at once say,—"Lord J. Russell is not so much of a Liberal as I could desire, but his opinions approximate to mine much more nearly than those of his opponent; and I differ more from those who differ from me most, than I do from those who differ from me least." ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] He had found, in the course of his experience, that religious sects especially were always most angry with those who were most like themselves; and if there was a man with whom they differed on one point, while they agreed with him on 999 other points, that was the man who, in their passionate hatred, they would pick out for opposition, and rather than agree with him they would be on terms of amity with persons who, in 999 cases out of a thousand, were opposed to them [cheers, and some hissing]. That he was sure was the truth [cries of "No," and cheers]; and on that ground he said, appealing to the common-sense of his countrymen, that he had no more doubt as to the course that would be taken by the great body of the Liberal electors of London at the coming election, than he had that he was standing on that platform. They must recollect that Lord J. Russell was pressed by very hard necessities—he had great responsibilities [hear, hear]. They must remember, too, that the noble lord had found out that he was wrong about his finality [a laugh]; and that he was a far more likely man to propose and carry out real reforms than the four gentlemen who were opposed to him as candidates [hear, hear].

On Saturday there was a meeting at the Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swin's-lane—Mr. Alderman Wood in the chair—but there was no opposition.

The Liberal committee have twenty-six district committees.

Mr. Payne, in an address to the electors, states that he result of his canvass fully bears out the opinion he has ever entertained of the electors of London, that they will judge for themselves, and vote for those whom they think they can have confidence in. He announces his intention to attend public meetings until the day of election arrives, when he will certainly go to the poll with every confidence of success.

On Friday a meeting of the Conservative electors was held at the King's Head, Poultry—Sir W. Magnay in the chair. The four candidates, Messrs. Masterman, Bevan, Freshfield, and Alderman Johnson, explained their sentiments—the great point being objection to Catholic endowment—and a resolution in their support was carried unanimously.

MARYLEBONE.

On Friday there was a densely-crowded meeting of electors to meet Sir B. Hall, who was received with much enthusiasm, and addressed the meeting at some length.

Dr. Jabez Burns, in moving the first resolution, reminded the meeting that the metropolitan elections were the key-note of the national elections, and the example set by the great borough of Marylebone would have a most tremendous effect upon the actions of other constituencies [hear]. The speaker, after expatiating upon the services rendered by Sir B. Hall during his past career, justified his refusal to ballot with the other Liberal candidates, upon the ground that his position was materially different from that of the other gentlemen, as, had not the late hon. and gallant member withdrawn from the representation, there would have been no contest for the borough. One of the greatest recommendations of Sir B. Hall was his firm and honest advocacy of the principle of leaving the support of each sect and church to the management of its own members, without calling upon a Roman Catholic to support a Protestant Church, and that, together with the past services of the hon. baronet, led him (Dr. Burns) to propose the following resolution:—

That Sir B. Hall, Bart., having represented this borough for ten years, during which time he has redeemed every pledge that he gave previous to his election in 1837, and having attended to the local interests of this important borough with the greatest zeal and fidelity, is fully deserving of the continued confidence of the constituency, and this meeting expresses an earnest hope that he may be again elected at the approaching dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. H. C. Wilson seconded the resolution, and alluded in terms of eulogium to the conduct of Sir B. Hall during the present session with respect to making the rich landlords of Ireland support those whose sinews and labour constituted the value of their estates. A gentleman moved an amendment to the effect that Sir B. Hall, by his dereliction of duty, had forfeited the confidence of the borough. The amendment and original motion were then put to the meeting, and the latter was carried by a very large majority. Sir B. Hall having briefly returned thanks, Mr. Cassell moved a resolution:—

That this meeting is of opinion that unless the candidate who may be placed at the head of the ballot which is to take place next Monday obtains that position by the voluntary expression of the electors without the appliances of cabs, flies, and an army of paid agents, this meeting cannot recognize any such decision, secured by means which in fairness to the other candidates going to the ballot ought not to be resorted to, as that candidate who can bring the greatest amount of wealth to bear on the contest by such appliances gains

advantages which may be detrimental to the interests of the borough.

Mr. Joseph seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

The ballot for the second reform candidate took place on Monday. The polling was commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and closed at eight in the evening. The result was not declared until after eleven. It was as follows:—For Mr. Serjeant Shee, 410; Lord Dudley Stuart, 1,250; and for Mr. D. W. Harvey, 1,952. The declaration was received with great cheering. Mr. Williams was then called to the chair, after which the successful candidate presented himself to the meeting, and, in a short address, expressing his grateful sense of the honour which had been conferred on him, intimated his intention of resigning the situation which he at present holds, of chief commissioner of police, in order more completely to devote himself to their interests. Lord Dudley followed, thanking those electors who had given him their support. Mr. Serjeant Shee was loudly called for, but did not appear. Sir B. Hall then came forward and attempted to address the electors, but after a quarter of an hour's uproarious opposition was obliged to desist from the endeavour.

LAMBETH.—Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt has published a frank address to the electors, in the course of which he states very strong objections to the Government scheme of education, and hints at the necessity for household suffrage, vote by ballot, and triennial Parliaments. On the distinct subject of religious endowments, we do not observe that he says anything; but we perceive that he insinuates an apology for the present Ministers, as being in "a false position," from which the electors are to extricate them by sending better men to Parliament. Mr. Hawes has also issued an address, soliciting re-election. After referring to his position in the Government, the question of free trade, &c., he says:—

I am not insensible, gentlemen, that differences of opinion exist among us, especially upon one great question—viz., education. I allude to it now to say that I have consistently supported it ever since I had a seat in Parliament. Whilst I lament that these conflicting opinions should prevail at this time, and upon such a subject, nevertheless I can sincerely respect the opinions and motives of those who take views different from mine upon a question of such magnitude. But I cannot defer to them. To employ the money of the people in the education of the people I deem a most legitimate and righteous object. To respect the religious freedom of all, and to maintain the independence of local agency in the administration of the funds devoted to education, I consider a paramount obligation. These are great objects, and involve great principles. I desire to promote them. And in the many vexed questions of ecclesiastical policy, I desire, through education, to hasten the time when a high and earnest sense of duty to God and man shall, by common consent, supersede all compulsory enactments in aid of religion. That time may be distant, indeed, but education alone can accomplish this desirable end.

PLYMOUTH.—Lord Ebrington has issued an address, announcing his intention to stand again. With regard to the endowment of Roman Catholics he says:—"I shall reserve it for future explanation; and content myself with saying now, that I am decidedly opposed to charging the general taxation of the empire for such a purpose." Mr. Calmady's address to the electors, on Monday night week has given general satisfaction to all but the Whigs, who, not content with having one candidate, have resolved to bring forward another. "On Tuesday," says the *Plymouth Journal*, "Mr. Crowder, the eminent counsel of the Western Circuit, came down from London, and immediately offered himself to the electors as a candidate in the room of Mr. Gill, of whose retirement he had just heard. The learned gentleman issued an address to the electors, which will be found in another column, in which he professes Whig principles generally, and an ardent admiration of the principles of free-trade. On Wednesday evening Mr. Crowder met the electors at a crowded meeting, and, after a lengthened exposition of his political creed, a resolution approving of him as a fit and proper person to represent the constituency, was put from the chair, and rejected by a considerable majority. The hon. gentleman, however, said he should wait upon his supporters. When it was known that Mr. Crowder had entered the field, Mr. Calmady's friends issued a bill calling upon the electors "not to pledge themselves to Mr. Crowder," because "in a few hours a candidate, destined to be the colleague of Mr. Calmady, would appear, whose duty and inclination would lead him to support the general interests of the town." The Conservatives still promise that a candidate or candidates on their side shall be forthcoming. Dr. Yonge and Mr. W. H. Hawker, two gentlemen of the town, have been repeatedly named. The division of the Liberal party is presumed to give the Conservatives a good chance of success.

COLCHESTER.—Mr. Harcastle, of Coptfold-hall, near Ingatstone, is a candidate in the Liberal interest, sound in his principles as an advocate of civil and religious liberty. If he is not prepared at once to vote for a separation of Church and State as a question not yet brought to maturity, he is against all grants of the public money for religious purposes, as not only unjust to the people, but injurious to religion itself. He is consequently opposed to all sectarian endowments, whether Popish or Protestant. As a corollary to this proposition, Mr. Harcastle is opposed to the Government scheme of education, because it refers to and compels religious education, and will be partial in its operation, instead of being actually beneficial to all classes. The canvass in his favour, so far as it has gone, has been most successful.—*Ipswich Express*.

DEVONPORT.—Assurance of a Conservative opposition was afforded to the inhabitants of this borough on Saturday evening, by the issue of an address, signed "J. Sanders, jun." Mr. Sanders is understood to be the son of an influential Liverpool merchant. He professes to be "decidedly a supporter of a Conservative policy." It is confidently stated that another Conservative candidate will be brought forward. The names of Mr. Gurney and Mr. Child, a son of Admiral Child, have been mentioned.

HULL.—It is now all but arranged that Mr. R. Montgomery Martin is to be brought forward as a Conservative candidate.

BLACKBURN, July 17.—The first meeting of the friends of Messrs. Hargreaves and Pilkington was held last

night at the Golden Lion, when those gentlemen entered into a full explanation of their principles. Mr. Hargreaves is favourable to a state-education, purely secular, with limited central control, and thinks it possible to modify the system recently adopted by the Legislature so as to interfere with the religious scruples of none. Mr. Pilkington is a warm friend to the education of the people, but would with confidence trust it to the voluntary exertions of its friends. Both candidates are decidedly hostile to all state-endowments of religion. They are determined to go to the poll with clean hands, believing that "they who are willing to be bought, deserve to be sold." Not the shadow of a doubt is entertained by their friends of their triumphant return. Mr. Hornby, who at the last election was returned by a majority of one, for the purpose of upholding the Corn Laws, and who ultimately voted for their abolition, has this morning issued an address, consisting chiefly of an apology for his vote on the Corn Laws, and for not recording his vote in favour of the Government measure of education. Mr. Roberts seems to have little or no electoral support, and in all probability has never seriously intended to go to the poll.—*From a Correspondent.*

NORTHAMPTON.—It will be seen from the advertisement in another column that Dr. Epps has issued an address announcing his intention to stand for this borough. The present members are, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Raikes Currie.

BRIDGEND.—Sir J. Easthope intends contesting this borough. The sitting members, Mr. T. C. Whitmore and Sir R. Pigot, will offer themselves for re-election. The seat of the former is considered safe; the race will be between Sir R. Pigot and Sir J. Easthope.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. Kershaw has completed his canvass, and, at a very enthusiastic meeting of his friends on Wednesday evening, Charles Baker, Esq., the chairman, stated that the return of Mr. Kershaw was beyond a doubt.

NORWICH.—We are enabled, upon the best authority, to announce that a gentleman of independent Liberal principles will, in a few days, offer himself a candidate for the representation of this city. The writ for the city election it is expected will be received next Saturday or Sunday, in which case the nomination will take place on the following day.—*Norfolk News.*

YARMOUTH.—Two candidates have already issued their addresses to the electors of Yarmouth, and are personally seeking the suffrages of the constituency. Mr. Francis Goldsmid, a son of Sir I. L. Goldsmid, is one of the candidates. We are informed that he is a man of liberal opinions, and of the highest integrity. He some years ago published a pamphlet on the Civil Disabilities of the Jews, which was admired for its lucid argument and excellent spirit. This gentleman's address does not declare, with sufficient explicitness, his sentiments on the important questions to which, from time to time, we have urged public attention. Mr. Robert Bagshaw's address is more detailed than Mr. Goldsmid's, and, on the subject of the franchise and other important questions, is very explicit and satisfactory. There is, however, considerable ambiguity in the phrase "religious liberty," which, we trust, will be fully removed before our friends will promise their support.—*Norfolk News.* [Both the candidates have held meetings during the past week. At a meeting of electors on Monday, Mr. Bagshaw declared himself favourable to free trade, to the measures of the late Government, and to the present educational movement, but was decidedly opposed to a further development of its principles, and equally so to any further endowment towards the propagation of Roman Catholicism, though, he contended, they ought to be discharged from all obligations towards the support of the Established Church. Church-rates he considered unjust, and should do his utmost to have them abolished. For the protection of the intimidated in the exercise of his franchise, until a better plan be proposed, he should support vote by ballot, and also triennial Parliaments. Having invited a catechising of himself, Mr. Shelly put a few questions on the subject of separation of Church and State, to which Mr. Bagshaw replied, very much to the satisfaction of those of the electors generally who were present, and though he did not succeed in obtaining from Mr. Shelly a pledge of his support, he so far produced a favourable impression on him as to induce him to defer any decision till he had had a private interview with Mr. Bagshaw, which he had at the close of the meeting. At a meeting of Liberal electors on Thursday, at which the propriety of requesting Mr. Rumbold to retire was brought under discussion, it was openly stated by the Dissenting electors present, that they would not support Mr. Rumbold in consequence of his votes on the Maynooth grant and the education measure, but that they should feel it their duty to oppose his return, by all means in their power consistent with the principles they avowed. After these statements, it was proposed by one of the leading Whigs, and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. Rumbold be requested to retire in consequence of the division in the Liberal party. Mr. Goldsmid's opinions are very Whiggish. He is opposed to the ballot, and unfavourable to any further alteration of the franchise than the repeal of the rate-paying clauses. It is, however, thought that Messrs. Bagshaw and Goldsmid will be returned without opposition.]

SOUTHAMPTON.—A paragraph, copied from a Hampshire paper into our last number, gives a very erroneous idea of the election proceedings in this borough, and has unintentionally done injustice to one of the candidates. In 1846 the Reform Association came to a unanimous resolution to support Mr. J. R. Beste, a fellow-citizen, whenever a vacancy should occur. Without any intimation of a change of sentiment, they have, however, brought forward Messrs. Wilcox and Cockburn, to the exclusion of Mr. Beste. The latter gentleman, who has always been a consistent opponent of grants for ecclesiastical purposes, and of established churches, is objected to, on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic. He is opposed by two new candidates on the Liberal side, whose chief claim upon the constituency, as put forth in their addresses, is, that they support the present Government; in fact, it is no secret that one of them is to take office under the

Whigs. We regret to learn that a majority of the Dissenters of this borough have joined the party candidates, although some of them will refrain from voting, or support Mr. Beste, who is determined to go to the poll.

CANTERBURY.—Even in the head-quarters of the primacy of England the spirit of Nonconformity does not entirely slumber. We have received a copy of a handbill addressed to "the thinking electors of the city of Canterbury," calling upon them to "Return men who will knock off all fetters from conscience, aim at the separation of the Church from the State, and confine themselves to matters of civil government only. Men who will not vote away public money for any religious purposes whatever, but protect every man in the right of worshipping God according to his own conscience. Let no ecclesiastical endowments, no ecclesiastical establishments, be the rallying point of the coming contest. If you cannot find such men as these to vote for, determine not to vote at all. Look on in silent dignity. Dare to be in the minority with the men who, in every borough, are determined to 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.'"

READING.—We have four candidates, one of whom, Mr. Pigott, will, if returned, vote against any grant, except for purely secular education, in favour of any creed or sect. He is at present very popular, and is doing well on his canvass.—*From a Correspondent.*

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—A meeting of the Liberal electors of the northern division of the county of Lancaster, was held this day (Tuesday) at the Red Lion Inn, Preston, at which it was stated that a review of the registration list would, at the most moderate calculation, show a clear majority of a thousand votes in favour of free-trade and Liberal opinions, and a sub-committee was appointed to select a suitable candidate in connexion with Mr. Wilson Patten to contest this division of the county with Mr. Talbot Clifton, who is a Protectionist. Many gentlemen were present, who, we are sure, are anxious to see religion and education free from State control, as well as trade and commerce; and we hope the sub-committee will endeavour to select a man whose principles will secure the votes of this party without risking the loss of votes from the other portion of Liberal electors.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHELTEMHAM.—A section of the electors of Cheltenham have induced Sir Willoughby Jones to stand for the borough. He has studied as a barrister, avows himself young and untired, but entertaining the strongest desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of the town. Sir Willoughby is viewed as a formidable antagonist to Mr. Craven Berkeley, whose support of the Health of Towns' Bill appears to have given offence.

BEVERLEY.—Baron Goldsmid and Mr. Towneley are still the only candidates in the field.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.—Four candidates are in the field, hotly canvassing the borough; and, judging from their confidence, they are all to win. The popular men are Mr. W. Jackson, of Birkenhead, and a Nonconformist, Mr. Greig.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Thursday a requisition to Lord Lincoln was prepared, and a committee appointed to promote his election for this town. His lordship stands again for the Falkirk Burghs.

LEEDS.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the Liberal electors and non-electors of the South Ward was held on Wednesday evening, at the Union Tavern, Meadow-lane. Alderman Bower, Mr. E. Baines, jun., and Mr. Henry Birchall, attended as a deputation from the central committee of Mr. Sturge, whose election it was the object of the meeting to promote. A resolution in favour of Mr. Sturge, and resolving to plump for him, was carried unanimously. On Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the electors of Bramley, convened by placard, was held in the Baptist school-room.—Mr. John Cliffe presided. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, and the recommendations made to plump for Mr. Sturge were heartily responded to. One of the speakers, Mr. Grimshaw, said the canvass was nearly completed, and he was satisfied from the success they already had, that if the electors stood firm to the promises they had made, Mr. Sturge would be returned by a large majority. He urged the electors and non-electors to work on the day of election as if the result depended upon each man's individual effort. If they did that, and plumped for Mr. Sturge, his success was certain.—*Abridged from the Leeds Mercury.*

BIRMINGHAM.—There is now no longer any possibility of the differences which Mr. Muntz has created between himself and Mr. Scholefield's friends being healed. Mr. Muntz having further lacerated the wound, by the extraordinary speech he delivered last Tuesday, denouncing several of the leading Liberals of the town, the leaders of the Liberal party assembled on Friday evening, and unanimously resolved to confine their labours exclusively to the return of Mr. Scholefield, leaving the electors to act on their own judgment as to the disposal of their second vote. Mr. Muntz (by public advertisement) has invited his friends to meet him, with the view to the establishment of a new Liberal newspaper. Such is the result of an election squabble.—*Daily News.* [At the meeting referred to above, Mr. Scholefield said he was opposed to the Church and State connexion, believing that that connexion was detrimental to the interests of the Church. He was in favour of the ballot and universal suffrage.]

RIPON.—We understand Sir George Cockburn will retire as one of the representatives for the city and borough of Ripon at the ensuing dissolution of Parliament, and that the Hon. Edward Lascelles, and Sir James Graham, the present member for Dorchester, will be the future representatives.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LIVERPOOL.—By a singular fusion of the most heterogeneous materials, the Conservatives have resolved to head the dissensions which have hitherto distracted their councils by a coalition of Sir Digby Mackworth and Lord John Manners, who are actually announced to present themselves together to the electors, in the Amphitheatre, next Tuesday. Meanwhile Lord John has made his debut before the electors, but, notwithstanding the eloquence of his lordship's address, its re-

ception was not marked by the spontaneous hearty applause elicited by that of his predecessor.—*Manchester Guardian.*

PONTEFRAC.—The requisition to Charles Winn, Esq., of Nostle-park, wishing him to become a candidate for this borough, has been presented, but he has declined the invitation; consequently at present there are only two candidates in the field; but a contest is expected, as Mr. Lock, of Manchester, will, it is said, be solicited, and no doubt will be well supported should he consent, to stand.

IPSWICH.—We are told that Mr. Adair is now desirous of forming a coalition with Mr. Vincent, and that his interviews with the Liberal voters have been the means of considerably altering his tone—that, instead of infusing his own principles, he has been taught to imbibe those of others whom he seeks to represent. Unless the whole tenour of his next public address be completely altered, he may calculate upon only moderate success; but should he come out boldly and declare that if he be honoured by being sent to Parliament in conjunction with Henry Vincent, he will go hand-in-hand with him, there cannot be a doubt that he will stand the highest on the poll.—A considerable number of the ladies of Ipswich, anxious to testify their respect for Mr. Vincent, and their cordial support of the principles he advocates, have met and formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of getting up and arranging a large public tea meeting, to which they propose to invite Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, as an appropriate mode of giving expression to the feelings of admiration with which they regard Mr. Vincent's public conduct.—*Suffolk Chronicle.* The *Ipswich Express* of yesterday says the supporters of Messrs. Vincent and Adair have agreed to unite, and confidently expects that the coalition will result in the return of both.

LEICESTER.—Mr. Wynn Ellis has put a stop to the requisition getting up by the Whigs, requesting him to stand again. Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. Richard Gardner are expected shortly to address the electors.

BATH.—The Liberal canvass is now approaching its completion; and the returns are so satisfactory, that we can safely conclude, that if the Liberal electors will not consider the work done, but continue those energetic exertions by which they have so honourably distinguished themselves a short time longer, the rejected of Dorset will be also the rejected of Bath. The Liberal canvass has been well scrutinized and tested in every way. The committee of Lord Duncan and Mr. Roebuck have placed the matter above all doubt or cavil. We think they are safe, with a hundred or two doubtful votes to spare.—*Bath Journal.*

FINSBURY.—The *Morning Herald* states that Mr. Samuel Warren (author of the "Diary of a Physician") is proposed as a candidate at the general election for the borough of Finsbury. "Mr. Warren," says the *Herald*, "is a thorough Conservative, and a staunch opponent to the threatened movements in favour of Romanism."

NORTH DURHAM.—In a second address to the electors Colonel Beckwith announces, "that the result of my canvass is such as to leave no doubt that I shall be returned by a large majority to represent you in the next Parliament."

MIDDLESEX.—The Whigs, who, it appears, had come to an understanding with Colonel Thomas Wood, the Peel-Conservative member, to sanction his return along with Lord Robert Grosvenor, are alarmed at the prospect of a contest for this county. Hearing of the meeting that was announced to be held at Brentford, on Tuesday last, they tried all means to deter the Liberal electors from attending. The meeting, however, was held, and was both numerous and unanimous. Mr. Hume, M.P., who was to have taken the chair, was not present. Whether his absence is to be attributed to Whig interference, or whether he was kept at the House of Commons by public business, has not yet been ascertained. In his absence, Mr. J. F. Bontems, of Ealing, was called to the chair, and the various resolutions were proposed by Mr. Henry Hull, of Uxbridge; Mr. Apsley Pellatt, of Staines; Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, of Walthamstow; Dr. Epps, of London; Messrs. C. L. Allen, and Redshaw, of Brentford; and Mr. Long, of Hounslow. The resolutions expressed dissatisfaction with the present representatives of the county chiefly, but not wholly, with reference to the education and religious questions. R. Bernal Osborne, Esq., the present member for Wycombe, was unanimously invited to come forward for the county, as the candidate of the Radical and non-endowment portion of the constituency. The Chairman stated that Mr. Hull and himself had seen Mr. Osborne, and that he had declared himself against all endowments of religion. A committee was formed for Brentford and the district, and those who wish to co-operate are invited to communicate with the committee. The sitting members have sent out addresses. Lord Robert Grosvenor announces his opinions as unchanged. Colonel Wood boasts of the support he has given to Sir Robert Peel.

GLASGOW.—The position of Glasgow Voluntaries at the present crisis we consider one of extreme difficulty. Four candidates solicit their suffrages; but, as far as we have been able to ascertain, not one of these candidates is a practical Voluntary. They seem to belong to a large and respectable class, who, while they hold the voluntary principle, advocate passive principles regarding existing establishments. Mr. Dixon holds that existing establishments involve no practical grievance, and therefore refuses to attack them. Mr. Dennistoun, who, strange to say, is willing to aid in abrogating the Irish Church—strange, after voting for the Maynooth grant—is also the friend of the Scotch and English establishments. What is still more extraordinary, he is reported to have said at the meeting on Thursday evening he was not prepared to vote for the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant, though he says he would vote for the severance of the Irish Church from its connexion with the State. The Provost (Mr. Hastie) has pledged himself that he will not vote for additional grants, and on the ground that he would refuse such to the religious body of which he is a member; but it would be easy to show, that if existing grants are defensible, their extension is much more defensible. As

regards Mr. Macgregor, he has declared himself a Voluntary in principle; but as far as we can understand his views of existing establishments, they are essentially the same as those of the Lord Provost. He would not disturb existing establishments, because to moot the question in the British Parliament would at once destroy, or at least greatly injure, his general usefulness.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—A fifth candidate has come forward for Dublin University, in the person of Mr. Edward S. Power, of Belville-park, a graduate of the University.

DUNDALK.—A sharp contest is expected at Dundalk, between Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh and Mr. C. M'Tavish, a Repealer. Mr. Maurice O'Connell supports the Repealer. Mr. M'Cullagh is said to be supported by the leading Liberals and Lord Jocelyn, and to be tolerably certain of success.

WATERFORD.—The Repealers of Waterford have invited Mr. Daniel O'Connell, the present member for Dundalk, to stand in conjunction with Alderman Meagher, a Repealer.

DUMFRIES BURGHS.—Mr. Ewart has published his address—no opposition.

DUNDEE.—Mr. Duncan solicits re-election—no opposition.

SLIGO BURGHS.—Mr. John A. O'Neill has written to the constituency of this borough, to say that he is ready to start as a Repealer against his brother Repealer, Mr. J. P. Somers. Mr. O'Neill is ambitious of Parliamentary honours, even at the expense of his own party.

GREENOCK.—Mr. Dunlop's election is deemed certain. The personalities and abuse to which the Melgund party have had recourse are sufficient to prove the badness of their cause.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

SCOTLAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, Monday.

No public movement has yet been made in opposition to the present members. The gentlemen who are understood to take the lead, have had their steps retarded by some very slight difficulties of a private nature. There is no doubt that Mr. Cowan will stand. All that is required is, that those who have the management of the affair should at once get up a requisition. There is no doubt that it will be very numerously supported.

The issue of the Glasgow election is exceedingly doubtful. All the four candidates, with the exception of Mr. Dennistoun, are Voluntaries after a certain fashion. They are opposed to further endowments; and if they had the building of a commonwealth entrusted to them, they would leave out the Church Establishment. Mr. Hastie, the Provost of Glasgow, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church, receives support from men of various parties. His election is almost certain; but the relative position of the other three, as regards the number of their supporters, is very far from being clearly known.

The late controversy about the Ragged-schools and the Roman Catholics has resulted in the organization of another institution, to be called the "United Industrial Schools." The originators are Lord Dunfermline, Lord Murray, and other politicians of the same party, one or two philosophers of the Combe school, and the Roman Catholics. "An exceedingly nice distinction," for the sake of tender consciences, has been introduced into the articles of constitution. The Bible is to be taught by Protestants and Roman Catholics in the same school. Almost all the pupils we may be assured will be classed as Roman Catholics. Some people might scruple to pay for the teaching of the Roman Catholic faith. For the sake of these weak-minded persons the originators of the new schools have provided that Protestants shall subscribe for the teaching of the Bible by Protestants, and Catholics for similar teaching by Catholics. That is to say, schools, in which the preponderance of the pupils are considered Roman Catholics, are to be built almost solely by Protestants, maintained in their general arrangements chiefly by Protestants; but the Roman Catholics who scarce contribute anything, are to control the spiritual tuition of all whom they can prove to have had Irish parents, or to be in any, even the most remote manner, connected with their Church. This institution, raised by leading members of the Whig party, is an illustration of the sense in which they understand religious liberty and toleration. They do not deny it themselves. They point to it as such, and exult in the thought that this is only the first of a series of contests which enlightened liberality will shortly have to wage with intolerance and superstition. At the meeting for founding these schools, which was held last Friday, the chairman, Lord Dunfermline, formerly better known as James Abercrombie, speaker of the House of Commons concluded his speech by saying that "He, for one, firmly believed that a day would come when a national system of education would be founded on similar principles." Throughout the whole of this controversy there has been one consolation, viz., that these friends of enlightenment and toleration have not received the support of one-twentieth part of the community, but have brought contempt both upon themselves and the political faction to which they almost all belong.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ELY AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.—The inquest on the body of Thomas Staples, the engine-driver on the Ely and Peterborough Railway, adjourned from Friday last, was brought to a close yesterday. Staples was killed by the accident in which the train ran off the line. The Jury returned a special verdict, imputing the accident conjointly to too great speed and to a "settlement" of the permanent road, which had lowered the rails below their proper level. They added an expression of their "decided opinion, that whenever an accident occurs it would be much better for public satisfaction that railway companies should leave the line undisturbed until inspected by the Government authorities, in order that a more conclusive and decisive opinion might be arrived at."

SIR R. PEEL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF TAMWORTH.

Sir Robert Peel has issued an address to the electors of Tamworth, of peculiar interest, and also of peculiar length. It is published, in the form of a pamphlet, by Mr. Bain, of the Haymarket, under the title of a "Letter from Sir Robert Peel to the Electors of the borough of Tamworth." Sir Robert declares that, if the electors wish that he should continue to represent them, he places his services at their command.

I have received (he says) the offers of support from more than one place of the first importance in respect to commercial enterprise and wealth, and to the number of the constituent body; but having represented you for many years, and having received from you, under trying circumstances in public affairs, signal proofs of your esteem and confidence, I am unwilling, by any act of mine, to interrupt the connexion which has long subsisted between us.

But I cannot seek your support on any other than public grounds; and, as the position in which I stand is in some respects a peculiar one, I feel it necessary to transgress the limits of an ordinary address, in soliciting your attention to the course which I have pursued in the present Parliament, and in explaining, so far as is consistent with that freedom of discretion which is essential to the proper discharge of Parliamentary duties, the general principles to which, if re-elected, I intend to conform.

When you last returned me to Parliament I held the chief office in the Government of this great empire. I am now addressing you in a private capacity, rejoicing in the recovery of leisure and independence, without the intention or wish to resume that authority which belongs or ought to belong to the possession of office, or that influence which is conferred by the lead and guidance of a great political party aspiring to power.

But I am not, on that account, the less anxious to vindicate, to your satisfaction, the motives by which I have been influenced, the measures to which I have been a party, and the general course of policy of the Administration with which I was connected.

Sir Robert then goes into a retrospective survey of his administration—its foreign policy, its Irish measures, its financial and commercial reforms—all described with lucid clearness and plainness. The section devoted to ecclesiastical affairs is especially interesting, as furnishing an index to Sir Robert's present views on such matters:—

I feel, gentlemen, the deepest interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Established Church. I feel that interest from sincere conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and from the firm belief that the Established Church is capable of being made, and through the tempered zeal and active exertions of the highest spiritual authorities is in the progress of being made, the most powerful instrument that exists for administering the consolations of religion, for spreading the knowledge of Divine truth, and for supplying the imperfections of human laws, by the obligations and restraints of religious duty.

I have resisted, and shall continue to resist, every proposal for appropriating any portion of the revenues of the Church, in any part of the United Kingdom, to other than ecclesiastical purposes in direct connexion with the Church.

I have felt it, however, to be quite consistent with a warm attachment to the interests of the Church, to take a leading part in those measures which had for their object the abolition of ecclesiastical sinecures, the curtailment of excessive emoluments, and the application of such a portion of the revenues of cathedral and collegiate churches as was not required for the purposes of those institutions, to the partial remedy of great evils in the social and spiritual condition of this country.

Sir Robert speaks thus respecting the ecclesiastical affairs of Ireland:—

In the course of the discussions which took place on the Maynooth Bill two questions were put to me: the first, whether the increased grant to Maynooth was part of a systematic arrangement, which contemplated ultimately the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland; the second, whether I would give a pledge, on the ground of conscientious objection, against the entertainment, at any future time, of a proposal for such endowment.

To the first question I returned an answer on the part of the Government collectively. I stated explicitly, that the increased grant to Maynooth was proposed as a single and separate measure, not intended to facilitate in the slightest degree the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. I knew, indeed, that many members of the Government, not adverse to the grant to Maynooth, would offer the most decided opposition to any proposal for endowment.

In answering the second question, I spoke then, as I am speaking now, for myself exclusively. I said, in substance, that I would not give the pledge required from me; that I foresaw, indeed, very great practical difficulties in the way of endowment—great difficulties, as well from the declared objections to such a measure on the part of the Roman Catholic laity and Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, as from the strong repugnance to it in the public mind of this country; that I had no plan for solving those difficulties; but that I would not fetter my discretion as a legislator by a positive pledge to refuse even the consideration of any such plan at all times and under all circumstances.

The occasions are very rare on which it is consistent with the proper discharge of Parliamentary functions to enter into specific engagements of this nature.

They might, perhaps, in this case be entered into justifiably, by those who, after extended inquiry and mature deliberation, have come to the conclusion, that by allowing a decent stipend to a Roman Catholic priest, instead of leaving him dependent for the means of subsistence on an impoverished flock, of which he is the spiritual, and, in truth, also the temporal guide, we should be confirming an influence already too great, and obstructing the diffusion of a purer faith; still more justifiably by those whose conscientious conviction it is that by such an act we are sanctioning and adopting error, and sinfully offending Almighty God, by consenting to the endowment of men who deny and reject Divine truth.

But I cannot give my consent to either of these conclusions.

I feel with regard to the first, that nothing can be less successful in weakening the influence of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, than the course we have hitherto taken; that we have made no advance towards that object, either by penal laws or civil disabilities, or by a system of complete alienation from the ministers of that religion.

With regard to the second, I cannot admit that the payment, with the sanction of Parliament, of a given sum to the minister of a religious creed not being that of the State, is tantamount to the adoption or sanction by the State of the doctrines which that minister may teach, and is subversive of the principle of an established church. If it be so, we ought to rescind many acts of the crown and of Parliament, which are open substantially to the same objection.

The past having been disposed of, what may be called Sir Robert's present declaration to the electors comes at the end of the pamphlet:—

In respect to the future, it is my intention, if re-elected, to conform on all matters connected with our financial and commercial concerns to the general principles on which I have acted while in power.

Acting with the caution and circumspection which tend to make reformation permanent by making it safe, and which are indispensably requisite in all cases wherein the public credit, or wherein extensive and complicated interests are concerned, I shall feel disposed to support such measures as are calculated to remove any remaining restrictions on commerce; to abate duties that are levied for the purpose of protection, or that, by their amount, defeat the purposes of revenue; to apportion equitably the burden of taxation; and to better the condition of those who labour for their subsistence.

Such measures are not only perfectly compatible with, but are mainly conducive to, those great objects of constitutional policy which it has been, from the commencement of my public life, as it will be to its close, my unvarying purpose to uphold.

It is my firm persuasion that the course sanctioned by the present Parliament, with reference to our financial and commercial policy, has tended to fortify the established institutions of this country, to inspire confidence in the equity and benevolence of the Legislature, to maintain the just authority of an hereditary nobility, and to discourage the desire for democratic change in the constitution of the House of Commons.

It has aided the Government in conducting the administration of internal affairs, and in maintaining the public tranquillity, even during a period of suffering from depression in trade and a high price of food, much more through the mild influence of general contentment than through the appliance of force or the harsh coercion of the civil power. And if the sad times of a yet severer trial should return, that trial will not be borne with the less fortitude and patience when the privations that accompany it can be ascribed solely to causes over which legislation has no control.

I have thus, gentlemen, explained to you the course which I have pursued, and that to which, if re-elected, I intend to conform.

In a few days, probably, the trust you have committed to me will be replaced in your hands. If you disapprove of that which I have done—if you think the commercial policy erroneous, or the motives for adopting it insufficient or unworthy—I cannot solicit or expect the renewal of your confidence. Still less can I solicit or expect it if you think that that policy ought to be reversed—if you desire to re-establish the principle of protection—to restore the duties that have been repealed on cotton, on wool, on meat, on flour, on the long list of imported articles which are either the materials for domestic manufactures, or enter into general consumption as articles of food.

GLEANINGS.

M. THIERS is about to travel for several months in Italy, in order to collect documents for completing his work, "Du Consulat et de l'Empire."

M. HENCKE, the astronomer of Driesen, who discovered the planet Astrea, discovered a new small planet on the 7th inst., an account of which has been sent to the observatory of Paris.

"**TALLY-HO THE GRINDER.**"—The *Lancaster Guardian* says that "A gentleman residing at Cartmel possesses a young fox, which has been so thoroughly tamed that it has been taught to turn a small grindstone."

A DERBYSHIRE LEOPARD.—Much alarm was excited on Monday week, at Darley, by the appearance of an extraordinary monster, striped and spotted like a leopard or panther; and several men, armed with swords, pitchforks, and old muskets, assembled to attack it. It was discovered, however, that the monster was a painted pig, turned loose by some wag to hoax his neighbours.

SHORT AND SHARP.—"Why, Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with half a dozen huge men, "I protest you are so very small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman; "I am like a sixpence between six copper pennies—not easily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY.—The *Morning Post* of Monday week gives an index to the columns of that journal for the previous three months, which may serve as an index to other newspapers, and as a chronological record generally, possessing both present and permanent interest. This feature of the *Post* is peculiar to that respectable Conservative journal, and must be highly acceptable to its subscribers, and to all other politicians.

The Queen has granted a free pardon to Charles Butler, chemist, of London, who was convicted in September last.

On Thursday week, at Covent Garden Theatre, the Countess of Essex (formerly Miss Stephens), threw a casket of diamonds at the feet of Madame Grisi, instead of the flowers which are commonly offered to actresses by their admirers.

The London and North-western Railway Company employs 6,481 servants, exclusive of 2,000 plate-layers; and during nineteen years 55,000,000 passengers have been safely conveyed. The Wolverton accident was the first great calamity that had occurred.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT.—New Haven was put in telegraphic communication with Toronto, Upper Canada, recently, and messages were instantly exchanged between the two cities. The route is via New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and then crosses the Niagara River, below the falls, passes round Lake Ontario, the entire distance being nine hundred miles! The experiment was a most successful one, and the distance was overcome with as much ease and promptness, as between New Haven and Hartford. It was the longest distance ever traversed by the lightning, in a continuous unbroken line.—*New Haven Herald.*

USE OF HORSEFLESH AS FOOD.—Among the medical novelties of the day may be mentioned, on the authority of the *Gazette Medicale*, that establishments have been recently opened at Berlin for the open sale of horseflesh as an article of human food. In order to render this innovation popular, a public banquet was recently held in the Prussian capital, at which seventy persons sat down to feast upon the body of a mare which had reached the age of seven years!—*Medical Gazette.*

A NEW HAPPINESS!—A letter-writer from Vera Cruz says, "The shells from our mortars, bursting in every direction, scattered death and destruction within the city; and it is fair to presume that the round shot from our batteries had an equally happy effect."

Mr. Lassell has written to the *Times* to announce that he has been enabled to make a verification of the existence of a satellite to the planet Neptune.

Mr. Hudson, M.P., is likely, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser*, to be knighted by the Queen, in acknowledgment of his courteous attentions when her Majesty travelled to and from Cambridge.

A correspondent states that the earnings of three of what are termed the halfpenny steam-boats, which ply between London-bridge and the Adelphi, average £100 per day each!—*Globe*.

The King of Sweden has created Thalberg a Knight of the Order of Wasa.

Burritt's Christian Citizen states that Mr. Frederick Douglass has given up the prospect of publishing an anti-slavery paper in America.

On Monday, omnibuses commenced running from Hungerford-market to the Hampstead-road and Camden-town, conveying the passengers the entire distance for one penny.

When Charles Fox's house was on fire, he found all effort to save it useless; and, being a good draughtsman, he went up the next hill to make a drawing of the fire! the best instance of philosophy I ever heard of.—*Reminiscences of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey*.

Gold mines are said to have been found in California.

BIRTHS.

July 13, at Bassingbourne, the wife of Mr. JOHN HARSANT, minister, of a son.

July 16, the wife of Mr. THOMAS BURDITT, of Cambridge, minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 8, at Lodge-street Chapel, Bristol, by Mr. J. P. Ham, minister, Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, of Clavering, Essex, to LOUISA ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. R. VOWLES, of this city.

July 15, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the pastor, Mr. William Roaf, Mr. THOMAS PROSE to Miss JANE BARTON, of Wigan.

July 15, at the Baptist Meeting-house, St. Clement's, Norwich, Mr. ROBERT CROSSKILL, cork cutter, to MARY ANN, second daughter of Mr. J. RICHES, both of St. George's at Colegate.

DEATHS.

July 3, at Old-town, Calbrech, Banffshire, Scotland, Mr. JOHN GORDON, aged 86, for many years a steady and warmly-attached Congregationalist, and the father of Mr. A. Gordon, minister of Walsall.

July 8, at Sunderland, deeply lamented, aged 33, JANE, widow of the late Mr. JOHN DALLEWELL, Baptist missionary, Jamaica, and sister of Mr. W. B. Lendells, minister, Sheffield.

July 11, at Lower Clifton, Bristol, of paralysis and severe injury of the spine, MARY NASH MILES, the beloved wife of Mr. J. E. Miles, minister, and only sister of Thomas and Swan Nash, Esqs., late of Cambridge and Carlton Grange.

July 11, at his residence, Wellesborough-square, Mr. THOMAS HUBBARD, aged 78.

July 13, in his 37th year, Mr. CHARLES DEWHIRST, chemist, of Clare, and eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Dewhirst, minister, of Bury.

July 14, at Pentonville, aged 68, DAVID M'NIEL, Esq., formerly of the Stock Exchange.

July 15, at Upton, Essex, FRANCIS, wife of Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, minister, and third daughter of the late John Sturges, Esq., formerly of Bowling-hall, in the county of York.

July 18, at her residence, Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, MARY LISTER, in the 82nd year of her age.

July 19, at New Brighton, near Liverpool, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. B. PAYNE, a celebrated auctioneer of Leicester.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, July 16.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Presteigne.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SWIFT, EDWARD, Walsall, saddlers' ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

BRITTAN, JOHN, Redlynch, Wiltshire, market gardener, July 30, August 27: solicitor, Mr. Knight, Basinghall-street.

BUTTERELL, JOSEPH LEADBEATER, Doncaster, grocer, July 30, September 3: solicitors, Mr. Rushworth, Staple-inn, London; and Mr. Sanderson, Leeds.

CLARK, HENRY, Redcross-street, City, and Plummer's-row, Whitechapel, oil merchant, August 6 and 28: solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

COOKE, WILLIAM BROMLEY, Burton-upon-Trent, tape manufacturer, July 23, August 27: solicitors, Messrs. J. and J. Richardson, Burton-upon-Trent.

CROFTS, THOMAS GREEN, Leicester, draper, July 30, August 27: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

DOLPHIN, JAMES, Bilston, grocer, July 24, August 21: solicitor, Mr. Boddington, Dudley.

GEE, JOHN FEARNE, Wakefield, manufacturing chemist, July 29, September 9: solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Chancery-lane, London; Mr. Barratt, Wakefield; and Mr. Carriss, Leeds.

HOCKEN, STEPHEN, 2, Cornhill-villas, Albion-road, Queen's-road, Dalston, builder, July 28, August 27: solicitor, Mr. C. Cutler, 8, Bell's-yard, Doctor's-commons.

LANGLEY, LUKE, Brading, Isle of Wight, baker, July 29, August 28: solicitors, Mr. Westmacott, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Hearn, Newport.

MASSEY, WILLIAM ALSOP, late of Everton, but now of Liverpool, licensed victualler, July 27, August 17: solicitor, Mr. Kennedy, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Henry, Liverpool.

ROBERTS, GEORGE, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, miller, July 30, August 27: solicitor, Mr. Kearsey, Stroud.

SNOOK, JOHN, Ledbury-road, Paddington, builder, July 27, August 27: solicitor, Mr. Fisher, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

SUGG, JOHN WYATT, Torquay, architect, July 29, August 24: solicitors, Mr. J. Laidman, Exeter; and Messrs. Clowes and Co., 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

WHITEHEAD, GEORGE, SETTLE, JOHN, SMITH, JOHN, HYDE, JOHN, KESALL, WILLIAM, HOLDEN, JAMES, BARLOW, THOMAS, CRIGHTON, DUNCAN, JONES, JOHN, MALLINSON, THOMAS, FOSTER, WILLIAM, CRIGHTON, DAVID, and ASHWORTH, JAMES, Hill's Croft Mill, Pendleton, cotton spinners, August 4 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester; and Mr. J. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

COLVILLE, HUGH, Glasgow, wine merchant, July 21, Aug. 11.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Gammage and James Mott, King-street, Seven Dials, and Broad-street, Bloomsbury, cheesemongers, first div. of 2s. 4d.; and at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—James Wray, Newington-causeway, furrier, first div. of 4s. 10d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John Hignett, Manchester, sack manufacturer, div. of 3s. 7d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, on July 27, or any subsequent Tuesday—Samuel Hill and Henry Owen, Bolton-le-Moors, boiler makers, div. of 7s. 6d.; and on the separate estate of Samuel Hill, a div. of 20s.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, July 27, or any subsequent Tuesday—James Ogden, Reddish, cotton spinner, div. of 3s. 6d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, on July 27, or any subsequent Tuesday—James Beal, Manchester, confectioner, dividend of 3s. 7d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—William Tickle, and William Roberts, Burnley, cotton spinners, second div. of 1d.; and a first and second div. of 2s. 3d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—William Lockmore, of Hightown, stuff manufacturer, first div. of 4d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, on any day after July 22—John Seaton, Wickeys-cum-Cloyton, farmer, first div. of 4s.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after July 22—Thomas Halliwell, Halifax, auctioneer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after July 22—Thomas Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, third and final div. of 5d.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Joseph Allison, Penrith, bookseller, first div. of 6s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Satur-

day—William Andrew Perry, Birmingham, traveller, first div. of 7d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—George Longfield, Westbromwich, tailor, first div. of 1s. 4d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Thomas Anderson, Yardley, miller, first div. of 3s.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, July 20.

MEASFIELD, JOHN, Liverpool, hotel keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

BOWRING, SARAH, Pendleton, Lancashire, plumber and glazier, Aug. 4, Sept. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester; and Mr. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

DAY, ROBERT JOHN, Halstead, Essex, wine and spirit merchant, August 6, 31: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Rasch, Nicholas-lane, King William-street.

DODGE, JAMES, Cumberland-row, Walworth-road, ironmonger, lamp maker, and gas fitter, July 29, Aug. 28: solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Old Cavendish-street.

GARDNER, JOSEPH, Nottingham, baker and flour seller, July 30, August 27: solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Nottingham.

HAY, JOHN, Bath, surgeon dentist, August 5, 30: solicitors, Mr. Wellings, Bath; and Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square, London.

LOMER, DIEDRICK CARSON HERMAN, London-street, merchant, Aug. 2, Sept. 2: solicitors, Messrs. Marden and Co., Mincing-lane.

MONSON, HENRY, East Manchester-square, Middlesex, builder, July 29, Aug. 30: solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Doctors'-commons.

NEWMAN, JOSEPH, Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, carpenter and builder, August 3, 31: solicitor, Mr. Nash, Bristol.

NORMINGTON, LUKE, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner and manufacturer, Aug. 5 and 25: solicitors, Mr. Fiddey, Temple; and Messrs. Barr and Co., Leeds.

PRICE, JOHN, Belle Sauvage Hotel, and late of Dolly's Chop-house, Queen's Head-passage, Newgate-street, the Portland Hotel, Great Portland-street, and Plaistow, Essex, innkeeper and farmer, Aug. 6, 31: solicitor, Mr. Brisley, Pancras-lane.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, Liverpool, hardware dealer, August 3, 24: solicitors, Mr. Cotterell, Throgmorton-street; and Messrs. Fletcher and Co., Liverpool.

SMITH, ABRAHAM, Leicester, worsted spinner, July 30, August 27: solicitor, Mr. Sculthorpe, Leicester.

SMITH, HENRY, Botley, near Southampton, chairmaker, July 29, August 28: solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Southampton-street.

WOODHOUSE, HENRY, and WOODHOUSE, THOMAS THEAKSTONE, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, July 29, Aug. 29: solicitors, Mr. Davis, Coventry; and Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CLARK, JAMES, Glasgow, power loom cloth manufacturer, July 24, August 13.

ROSS, THOMAS, Quenzieburn and Craigannet, Stirlingshire, farmer, July 26, August 16.

DIVIDENDS.

Dodgson and Bradbury, Bishopgate-street Without, and Moor-lane, Fore-street, ironmongers, second div. of 2s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, July 24, and two subsequent Saturdays—Joseph Woodhams, 47 and 60, High-street, Portland-town, plumber, first div. of 8d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, July 24, and two subsequent Saturdays—Joseph Hutchinson Hipwood, Cornhill, merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, July 24, and two subsequent Saturdays—James Knox, Black Horse-yard, Bond-street, carpenter, first div. of 2s. 10d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, July 24, and two subsequent Saturdays—Thomas Hammond Fiske, Portsmouth, ironmonger, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—William Cleversley, Cumberland-place, Old Kent-road, floor-cloth manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—John Thorogood, Aldgate, High-street, innkeeper, first div. of 10d.; at 2, Pasinghall-street, on any Wednesday—Mary Gilbert, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, innkeeper, a div. of 2s. 4d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, on July 22, and three following Thursdays—Frederick Augustus de Wilde, of 71, 72, and 73, Wells-street, Oxford-street, ironmonger, a div. of 7d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, on July 22, and three following Thursdays—William Frederick Cowper, Benjamin Farrer Cowper, and Paul Edwin Cowper, Darlington, linen drapers, first div. of 5s.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday—Henry Hodgkins, Birmingham, shoemaker, first div. of 5d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on any Thursday—Ralph Pickstone, late of Alnwick, but now of Hulme, grocer, a div. of 4s. 9d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	88½	88½	89½	89	89	—
Ottos for Account ..	88½	88½	89½	89½	89½	89
3 percent. Reduced ..	88½	88½	89½	89½	89½	89½
New 3½ percent ..	90½	91	91½	91½	91½	91½
Long Annuities ..	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Bank Stock ..	195	196½	196½	—	197½	197
India Stock ..	—	—	—	244½	—	—
Exchequer Bills ..	10 p	9 p	13 p	12 p	12 p	10 p
India Bonds ..	—	—	9 p	—	—	5 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	98	Mexican ..	19
Brazilian ..	84½	Peruvian ..	39½
Buenos Ayres ..	43½	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	81
Columbian ..	16	Ditto converted ..	30½
Danish ..	86½	Russian ..	111½
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	57½	Spanish Active ..	21½
Ottos 4 per cents ..	90	Ditto Passive ..	4½
French 3 per cents ..	77½	Ditto Deferred ..	17½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	123	London & Croydon Trunk ..	—
Blackwall ..	73	London and Greenwich ..	9
Bristol and Exeter ..	—	Manchester and Leeds ..	104
Eastern Counties ..	20½	Midland Counties ..	131
Eastern Union ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	45
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	69	Manchester and Birm'g ..	—
Great North of England ..	217½	Midland and Derby ..	102
Great Western ..	122	Norfolk ..	126
Ditto Half ..	73	North British ..	33
Ditto Fifth ..	29	South Eastern and Dover ..	37
London & North Western ..	182	South Western ..	67½
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	35	York and Newcastle ..	38
London and Brighton ..	56	York and North Midland ..	86

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 19.

We had a better supply of Essex and Kentish Wheat to-day than for some time past. The millers bought very cautiously, and only prime qualities obtained last Monday's prices. The best fresh samples of Foreign Wheat met more demand, but on rather lower terms, whilst the inferior descriptions of Russian and Egyptian were nearly unsaleable, though offered considerably cheaper. Good fresh barrel Flour maintained its price, and in English no alteration. Foreign Barley for grinding (having scarcely any arrivals of English) was rather better sale. Malt very dull. Fine Beans and Peas were scarce, and Beans 2s. dearer. The Oat trade was duller, having a better supply of foreign, and only fine samples maintained last week's prices. In Maize little or nothing doing, though offered on lower terms. Several samples of new Carraway Seed were at market, the quality fine, and offering at 40s. to 42s. per cwt. The current prices as under.

Wheat, Red ..	60 to 76	Peas, Hog ..	50 to 53
New ..	63 .. 80	Maple ..	51 .. 56
White ..	56 .. 75	Boilers ..	56 .. 58
New ..	65 .. 84	Beans, Ticks ..	43 .. 45
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	60 .. 65	Pigeon ..	50 .. 54
Barley ..	35 .. 40	Harrow ..	46 .. 47
Malt ..	56 .. 59	Oats, Feed ..	27 .. 31
Malt, Ordinary ..	63 .. 65	Fine ..	30 .. 32
Pale ..	68 .. 71	Poland ..	24 .. 28
Rye ..	57 .. 60	Potato ..	29 .. 31

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 16.

Wheat ..	82½ 3d.	Wheat ..	99½ 2d.
Barley ..	48 8d.	Barley ..	52 0d.
Oats ..	31 11	Oats ..	33 7
Rye ..	61 9	Rye ..	67 11
Beans ..	53 0	Beans ..	56 10
Peas ..	55 10	Peas ..	57 10

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 19.

The scarcity of really prime Beef, the favourable change in the weather for slaughtering, and the increased attendance of country buyers—mostly from the west of England—produced a very steady, though not to say brisk, inquiry for the best Scots, Herefords, Runts, Devons, and Shorthorns, at fully the currencies obtained on this day se'nright—the former breed selling freely at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs.; but the middling and inferior kinds of Beef met a slow sale, yet late rates were mostly supported. On the whole, the supply of Sheep was limited, owing to which, the Mutton trade was steady, at prices quite equal to those paid on Friday last—being 3d. per 8lbs. higher than on Monday. The number of Lambs was tolerably good, but of very middling quality. Compared with that experienced on some previous market days, the Lamb trade was very firm, at Friday's advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., the best Down qualities realizing 6s. 4d. per 8lbs. With Calves we were but moderately supplied, while the trade was heavy at late rates. In Pigs, next to nothing was doing.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Veal ..	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton ..	4 2 .. 5 4	Pork ..	4 0 .. 5 0
Lamb ..	5s. 2d. .. 6s. 4d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts ..	1,988	Sheep ..	11,470	Calves ..	725	Pigs ..	270
Friday ..	2,988	Monday ..	26,290	Friday ..	327	Monday ..	290

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 19.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.
Middling do 3 8 .. 3 10	Mid. ditto 4 4 .. 4 8
Prime large 4 0 .. 4 2	Prime ditto 4 10 .. 5 0
Prime small 4 2 .. 4 4	Veal 3 10 .. 4 10
Large Pork 3 10 .. 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 .. 4 10
Lamb ..	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There were several samples of new Carraway seed at market of this year's growth, colour rather dark, but quality otherwise good. The prices asked were higher than buyers were disposed to give, and no sales were made. A small lot of new Turnip seed was also exhibited, without finding a purchaser. In Clover seed and Canary nothing of the slightest interest transpired.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The proceedings in our market last week presented nothing of material interest or variety. Of Butter, the demand for Irish landed was nearly of a retail character; the intense heat of the weather operated against the consumption, and caused dealers to buy sparingly and cautiously. There was a fair amount of business done in sales on board, shipped, and for shipment in this and the two following months. Prices 1s. and 2s. per cwt. lower for all kinds, as well on board as landed, with a tendency downwards. Foreign was not so freely dealt in, and prices declined about 2s. per cwt. For Bacon there was a steady demand, to a limited extent, at about our last quotations. In Bale and Tierce Middles, Hams, and Lard we have nothing new to notice.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 6,332 bales; of which 3,182 were from Sydney, 1,830 from Valparaiso, 502 from Algoa Bay, and the rest from Germany, &c. The market is steady, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts are rather better.—Leeds, July 16.—A pretty considerable quantity of foreign Wool has changed hands this week, prices being firm at late quotations. The demand for British is about the same as the last few weeks. Prices are stationary.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—The general tenor of the accounts from most parts of the plantations during the last few days is much more favourable to the prospects of an average crop. The business doing in our market is but limited, and at rather lower rates than on this day week. Duty £170,000 to £175,000.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Our market still continues in a very inactive state, and where sales have been pressed, a further slight depression has been submitted to in the quotations. P.Y.C. on the spot is heavy, at our figures. The price for forward delivery is 47s. 3d. per cwt. The supply of Town Tallow is by no means abundant, yet the net cash price does not exceed 48s. to 49s. 3d. per cwt.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 5½d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breeds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearlings, 8d. to 11d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

Taken on speculation this year ..	Bales ..	250,460
" " 1846 ..	" ..	151,330
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1846 ..	" ..	438,970
" " 1845 ..	" ..	885,480
Forwarded unsold this year ..	" ..	19,150
Ditto, last year ..	" ..	27,110
Decrease of import at Liverpool in 1847 ..	" ..	108,995
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year ..	" ..	342,000
Quantity taken for consumption this year ..	" ..	598,100
" " 1845, same period ..	" ..	808,100
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption ..	" ..	210,100

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 17.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow .. 65s. to 81s. | Clover Hay .. 81s. to 105s.

Straw .. 32s. .. 36s.

COAL EXCHANGE, July 16.

FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO.
Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PAN-
NUS CORIUM, or LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES,
are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action
of the feet without the slightest pressure of drawing effect on
the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any
other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable.
HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or
buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof
Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with
Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING, Carriage Free.
To those about to furnish are offered very considerable advan-
tages in quality and price at SMITH'S, 22, Frederick-street, Bag-
nigge Wells-road, opposite Clerkenwell Police-court, where you can
furnish a Bed-room for Nine Guineas; a four-roomed Cottage com-
pletely, including fenders and fire-irons, for £23; a six-roomed
House, in modern style, for £70; and an eight-roomed House for
£140; and a Mansion of any magnitude, or a single article, upon
the same reasonable scale. Country Residents waited upon, and
special estimates furnished without charge. All goods delivered
carriage free. Prices, lists of Furniture, classed and adapted from
the Cottage to the Mansion, post free. Country Residents waited
upon with pattern designs and samples quite free of cost, thus
saving them the expense and trouble of a visit to London.

**THE COALBROOKDALE STOVES and FEN-
DERS**, like the other Castings of this celebrated Foundry,
are distinguished by boldness and grace of Design, great accuracy
of Detail, and life-like vigour of Development. Of these beautiful
specimens of British art, the admiration of all competent judges, a
very large assortment will be found in the Stove and Fender Depart-
ment of GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S GENERAL FURNISH-
ING SHOW ROOMS; and G. and J. Deane are able to offer them
at Prices so low as to defy competition. In that department of their
business assigned to Clocks, Watches, Plate, Jewellery, and Cutlery,
G. and J. Deane have, also, collected a beautiful assortment of Coal-
brookdale Statuettes, Busts, Vases, Fruit Plates, &c. Amongst the
former, are striking likenesses of Cobden, Franklin, Napoleon, and
Wellington. The charges for which put them within the reach of
the most economical purchasers. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S
Show-rooms, Warehouses, and Manufactories, opening to the
Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE COLLAPSIBLE SHOWER BATH, the
only really portable, by the aid of Vulcanized India-rubber,
only occupies, with curtains complete (out of use) a space of 11
inches diameter and 3 deep, while it holds, in use, 3 gallons of
water. It is thoroughly simple, and not likely to get out of order.
Price 15s.; if packed complete in a japanned case, 12 inches in
diameter, 5 deep, 3s. 6d. extra. To be had of the proprietor and
manufacturer, WILLIAM S. BURTON (late Rippon and Burton),
whose BATH SHOW ROOM contains, besides toilet sets japanned
in imitation of fancy woods, china, marbles, &c., in enormous
variety, all the requisites for the season, so arranged in one room,
devoted exclusively to articles of that character, that patterns, sizes,
and sorts can be instantly selected, and at 30 per cent. under any
other house where attention is paid to the quality. Full-size
Hanging Shower Baths, very strong and japanned, with curtains and
copper valve, 8s. each. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conduct-
ing tubes, brass force-pump and top, complete with curtains and
japanned, from 60s. Hand Shower Baths, japanned, 3s. 6d. The
Omni-directive Bath. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well
as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

NOVELTY in FRENCH CORNICES, at 20s.—
A most varied and beautiful assortment of these elegant PARISIAN
NOVELTIES, which threaten entirely to supersede all of British
manufacture, from 20s. and upwards, complete for any ordinary
window (if inlaid with velvet of any colour about 15s. each extra), is
now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON
and BURTON).

Detailed Catalogues, with engravings, (per post) free.
WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON)
Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in
the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct
idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and
inspect it.

39, OXFORD-STREET, CORNER OF NEWMAN-STREET.
Established in Wells-street, 18:0.

VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY. Experience
teaches us that the beneficent productions of the earth are
themselves sufficient for man's earthly good; especially when
rightly directed, and adopted in accordance with the exercise of
reason.

Ginger, the almost spontaneous growth of a sunny clime, offers,
in his own land, its invigorating aid, to recruit the exhausted en-
ergies of the enervated Indian; and in other quarters of the globe
nature kindly provides the luscious and grateful orange, as the
needful renovator.

After the most acute medical research, professors are compelled
to admit, that nature herself presents the most deli- cious and
efficient remedies, in the temperate use of the Seville range and
Jamaica ginger. By the means of commerce we are enabled to
obtain these good things; and by a skilful and judicious operation,
we are enabled to offer to the world a combination of these excel-
lent remedial qualities, eminently useful in spasm, flatulence, and
sensations of cold. And, indeed, for whatever purpose stimulants
are required, there are none more wholesome—none more pure—
none more efficacious, than VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.

THE ORANGE GINGERETTE
is an article less highly concentrated, and so compounded as to be
acceptable to the Ladies, and those to whom a stronger Liqueur is
not necessary.

THE CURACAO PUNCH
stands pre-eminent for delicacy of flavour and superiority of quality;
and may be used either as a Liqueur, or in combination with warm
or cold water.

THE IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA
has long stood the test of public approval: it is the subject of much
careful attention in its distillation; and nothing finer can be pro-
duced by the British distiller.

The above are all Bottled, Sealed, and Labelled at the Distillery
of JOSEPH and JOHN VICKERS and Co., LONDON; and may be
obtained, as well as their far-famed Orange Boven, Curacao,
Cherry Brandy, Gold Wasser, and Crème de Noyeau, of all the Spirit
Merchants in the kingdom.
Borough Market Distillery, London.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

**STEPHENS'S DYES for STAINING WOOD, as a
SUBSTITUTE for PAINT.** For Decorating Churches, Large
Public Rooms and Theatres, as well as Private Dwellings.

When economy in expenditure of material and time is of import-
ance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they
give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty
of the natural graining, which is so superior to imitations by art,
and, at the same time, avoid the disagreeable smell and deleterious
consequences of paint.

The Dyes, or Stains, are prepared and sold by HENRY STE-
PHENS, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London, in bottles
of 6d. and 1s. each, and at 10s. per gallon. The Oak Colour may
be obtained in powder at 8s. per lb., which dissolves in water to
form the liquid, and 1lb. will make one gallon of stain.—N.B. The
trade supplied.

Sold also at the Office of *The Builder*, 2, York-street, Covent-
garden, London.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

**THE many spurious imitations of Stevens's Original
GREEN-GINGER WINE** which are now offered to the
Public render caution necessary on the part of purchasers desirous
of procuring the original article, which has on the neck of each
bottle the name of "JOHN STEVENS & CO."

May be had, wholesale, at the Manufactory, Bristol; Barge-yard,
Bucklersbury, London; Duke-street and Henry-street, Liverpool;
or of respectable Shopkeepers in town and country.

**At a Meeting of Congregational Ministers, held
at the King's Head, Poultry, on Friday, June 11, 1847,**

The Rev. R. T. HUNT, in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved:—

1. That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the character, constitu-
tion, and conduct of our religious societies are fairly open to public
scrutiny, and that it is especially the right of their members and
supporters to discuss the principles by which they are regulated,
the nature and extent of their operations, and the general manage-
ment of their affairs.

2. That the Rev. Dr. Reed, in his recent controversy with the
Directors of the London Missionary Society, has, in the judgment
of this Meeting, only availed himself of this right, and has been
actuated by conscientious motives, and a sincere desire to secure
the greater efficiency of the Institution; and, under the peculiar
nature and circumstances of the discussion, he has evinced a spirit
at once courteous, dignified, and Christian.

3. That this Meeting deeply regrets the indications that have been
given of an unrelenting and determined spirit of persecution in the
means which have been adopted to damage Dr. Reed's social posi-
tion, and to exclude him from the fellowship of his ministerial
brethren, particularly in the character and tone of the articles
which have appeared in the *Evangelical Magazine* and *Christian
Witness*, in the exclusion of documents essential to his vindication
from both these publications, and in the unavailing attempt to in-
duce his retirement from the Congregational Board, and to sever
his connection with a charitable institution. From the oppressive
course which has been pursued in this instance, this Meeting cannot
but mark a disposition to intimidate others in the maintenance
of the right of free discussion, and to deter them from the attempt
to effect the salutary reforms necessary to the permanency and con-
tinued prosperity of our religious institutions.

4. That this Meeting therefore tenders to Dr. Reed the expression
of its cordial sympathy with him under the harsh, unjust, and un-
christian treatment to which he has been subjected—the assurance
of its undiminished esteem for his personal character, and high
appreciation of his ministerial talents and usefulness; and while
recording its sense of the value of his numerous and successful
efforts in the cause of religion and philanthropy—especially of his
devoted and persevering labours in behalf of the widow and orphan,
it cherishes the hope that, to the honour which God has thus abun-
dantly conferred upon him, will be added that of greatly promoting
such changes in the relations, and improvements in the manage-
ment, not only of the London Missionary Society, but of our reli-
gious institutions generally, as will render them increasingly worthy
of public confidence, better adapted to secure the important ends of
their formation, and more conducive to the Divine glory.

5. That an address, founded on the above resolutions, be pre-
sented to the Rev. Dr. Reed.
(Signed) R. T. HUNT, Chairman.

June 11, 1847.

**"TIME is MONEY." SAVE the ONE and YOU
GAIN the OTHER.**

It has been indisputably proved that a saving of at least one-third
of the time usually occupied is effected by the use of

ALDERTON'S METALLIC PENS.

The recent improvements in machinery enable him to offer them
at prices hitherto unprecedented, viz., at 6d., 9d., 1s., to 11s. per
gross. Those which have gained the especial favour of the Govern-
ment Offices, commercial community, and the public in general, are
the following, all of which are selected, and bear the maker's
name:—

	Per gross.
Blue-coat School pens, fine, medium, or broad points	2s. 0d.
Ladies	4 0
Office	3 6
Perpetual	6 0
Diamond-pointed	6 6
Commercial	10 0
Drawing, Mapping, and Engineering	10 0
Triple-pointed, or Three-nibbed	10 0
The Queen's	5 6
Prince Albert's	9 0
Patent Barreled	14 0

* Sample cases, containing one dozen each, of the three last-
named, with holders to correspond, 3s. 6d. each.

E. D. LINES and CO.'S PATENT METALLIC INKS.

Permanent Black, Unchangeable Blue, Brilliant Red, and Im-
proved Marking Ink, which flow freely from the pen, are of intense
colours, unchangeable by time or climate, and warranted anti-cor-
rosive, being the only inks chemically prepared and manufactured
without acid, to suit the peculiar exigencies of metallic pens.

Sold wholesale and for exportation by W. S. ALDERTON, 7,
Earl-street, New Bridge-street, and 46, High Holborn, nearly oppo-
site Chancery-lane.

**LADIES TRAVELLING, visiting the Sea coast,
or otherwise exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, will find**

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

a most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling the
cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability,
and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored
elasticity of the skin. The numerous varieties of cutaneous eruptions,
sunburn, freckles, tan, and discolourations, are pleasingly
eradicating by the Kalydor, and the skin rendered delicately soft
and clear. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained
its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and
the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent
of Europe; together with the *élite* of the aristocracy from the sultry
climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar. Price 4s. 6d. and
8s. 6d. per bottle.

* Beware of spurious "Kalydors," containing mineral astrin-
gents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and which, by their
repellent action, endanger health. The only genuine has the words
"Rowland's Kalydor" on the wrapper, and A. Rowland and Son,
20, Hatton-garden, is also engraved (by desire of the Hon. Com-
missioners) on the Government stamp affixed on each bottle.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

The unprecedented success of this invention in restoring, im-
proving, and beautifying the human hair! is too well known and
appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood
the test of nearly half a century of probation, and obtained the
special patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince
Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and of every Court of the
civilized world, and the high esteem in which it is universally held,
together with numerous testimonials constantly received of its
efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

Price 3s. 6d.—7s.; or Family Bottles (equal to 4 small) at 10s. 6d.
and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE;

A White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and
most *recherché* ingredients of the oriental herbal, of inestimable
value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the
gums, and in giving sweetness and perfume to the breath. Its
truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its
selection by the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great
Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe.
Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government
stamp (as on the "Kalydor") is affixed on each box.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION!—Messrs. A. ROWLAND
and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the nobility and
gentry against being misled by the attempts of some shopkeepers,
who to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of
"Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto,"—some under the
implied sanction of royalty, and the Government departments, with
similar attempts at deception, while they copy the labels, bills,
advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and
addresses for the real) of the original preparations. The only
genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "Row-
lands'" and the wrapper of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS"
preceding that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in
red ink, thus—

"A. ROWLAND and SON."

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH
OF SOUTHWARK.

GENTLEMEN,—It is now fifteen years since I
first had the honour of being returned to Parliament as one
of the representatives of your ancient and important borough, upon
principles which, at the time, were regarded by many as visionary
and impracticable; but which have since, with few exceptions,
been adopted by the Government of the country, and have received
the sanction of the legislature.

In 1841 Parliament was dissolved upon a vote of no confidence
in a Liberal administration, in order to avoid the change contem-
plated by it in the corn-laws, and other important points. The
immediate result of the election which followed was a very large
majority in favour of the Protectionist party: a majority, however,
which gradually decreased until, in the year 1845 and 1846, Sir
Robert Peel, aided by the representatives of Liberal constituencies,
was enabled to carry out the very measures, the advocacy of which
had previously overthrown the Government of 1841. Since that
period, Sir Robert Peel having declined to carry on the adminis-
tration, a Liberal Government has once more been restored to power.

The paramount duty of the electors at the approaching elections
will be to return as their representatives the tried promoters of
sound principles of general reform, in order that the advantages
which have been already gained by the popular party may be im-
proved and carried out to their legitimate extent for the advantage
of the country. Among these I may remind you of vote by ballot, more
frequent Parliaments, a thorough reform in Church Government,
and the repeal of those taxes which press too heavily on the people
and impede the commerce of this great empire. These will all be
successfully attained; but it will be only by perseverance in re-
turning those men to Parliament who have hitherto successfully
supported measures of similar tendency, that these great and im-
portant objects can be secured.

In offering myself for the fifth time as a candidate for your
suffrages, I venture to solicit your renewed confidence and support
on the same principles which have been, and which always will be,
the guide of my conduct as a public man, and which I believe are
calculated to secure the best interests of the nation.

Your local interests will continue to have my earnest and ener-
getic support, as I cannot but feel the warmest interest in everything
that concerns the welfare and advantage of the borough of South-
wark.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN HUMPHREY.

Southwark, July 7, 1847.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY.
Established 1839.

Offices: 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till
Three o'clock daily.

LOANS are ADVANCED by the Company on the security of re-
sponsible housekeepers, in sums from £10 10s. to £100., for periods
of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent. or of 50 weeks at 5 per cent., at the
option of the borrower; to be repaid by weekly instalments. If
the securities are approved by the Directors at their weekly meeting,
the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £100 are
advanced by special agreement with the Directors.

Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may
be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

DUMPTON HALL SCHOOL, RAMSGATE.

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINER, 1847.

**IT affords me unfeigned pleasure to record my
opinion of the School at Dumpton Hall, in strict accordance
with the results of the Examination conducted by me on the last of
June, 1847.**

I can safely affirm that the mode of examining the Pupils put
their attainments thoroughly to the test, and gave me the fairest
opportunity to judge of the skill and diligence of the teachers.

The degrees of proficiency were very various, as might be ex-
pected from the diversities of ability, advantages, and assiduity.
The cases of apparent deficiency ought, I am fully persuaded, to be
ascribed to other causes than inefficiency in the present system of
training.

I was particularly pleased with the examination of two elemen-
tary classes, one in Greek and the other in Latin, formed during the
last six months. Better evidence could not be desired of the care
and competency of the master, and of the improvement of the
boys.

With the examination in the First Book of Euclid I was also
highly delighted, as it most strikingly proved that the subject was
rightly understood as well as skilfully taught.

In all respects I found abundant reason to infer, that the training
now given in the School is well adapted for imparting a sound and
useful education. The masters understand their duties, and are
diligent in discharging them.

I cannot conclude without congratulating the parents whose
children are so well trained, in a place so pleasant and salubrious,
and on such generous terms. The enterprising founder cannot fail
to receive their warmest gratitude; and I am confident he is justly
entitled to public support.

BENJAMIN DAVIES, A.M., Ph. D.
Stepney College, June 3, 1847.

Stepney College, June, 1847.
My dear Sir—The accompanying statement will I hope be satis-
factory to you and the friends of Dumpton-hall School. My com-
mendation is awarded with a good conscience; and if I have erred,
it has been in not saying more to the credit of the Institution.

I sincerely hope you will long be spared to rejoice in the success
of the Institution.

Yours most truly,
BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Rev. Mortlock Daniell, Hon. Sec.

**DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS towards
DUMPTON-HALL SCHOOL for the Board and Education
of the Sons of Ministers of all Denominations of limited income,
will be thankfully received by**

S. MORTON PÉTO, Esq., 47, Russell-square, London,
Treasurer, and
MORTLOCK DANIELL, Hon. Secretary, Dumpton-
hall, Ramsgate.

**ONLY the BEST COALS SOLD, under a penalty
of £200.** Coals can be bought at any price. The lowest
price for Stewart's, Hetton's, or Lambton's (the best coals that can
be obtained), is 25s. per ton, net, guaranteed large and full weight,
by CUNDELL and COCKERELL, (late Beard and Co.) C. and C.
earnestly recommend their friends not to delay purchasing their
winter stock of coals.—Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

THE PILGRIM in PALESTINE.—Mr. J.

WOOD JOHNS, late Acting Consul in Palestine, continues
to take on Pilgrimage all those who feel interested in sacred
Scenery and Scriptural Associations—and who does not?—to all
those places worthy of notice within and without the City of
Jerusalem and its Environs, including the Dead Sea and the River
Jordan, daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. The illustrations are
exhibited every Hour, and the Museum and Gallery are open
throughout the day. Admission One Shilling. Reserve Seats,
Two Shillings.

The New Gallery, 79, Newman-street.

SMITH'S PATENT ADHESIVE ENVELOPES,
requiring neither Wax or Wafer. Embossed with Initials,
Name, Arms, Crests, &c., &c. Manufactory, 42, Rathbone-place,
London.

The demand for these Envelopes is so great, and they are now so
highly appreciated by noblemen, gentlemen, the managers of public
institutions, &c., that several unprincipled persons are offering for
sale a worthless imitation, and others are representing themselves
to be "Agents for the sale of Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes,"
whereas J. SMITH has no appointed Agents. To prevent imposi-
tion, therefore, the Public are respectfully requested to observe, that
every Envelope bears the inscription, "Smith's Patent Adhesive,
42, Rathbone-place, London;" all others are fraudulent imitations.

N.B. For India communication these Envelopes are invaluable.
A large assortment of Elegant and Novel Patterns for Ladies. Sta-
tionery of every description. Engraving, Printing, &c., &c.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Late Dissenters' and General).

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3d Vict., c. xx., and 10 Vict., c. i.

63, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

Capital, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.
Thomas Challis, Esq., and Ald.
Jacob G. Cope, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

S. Morton Peto, Esq.
Thomas Piper, Esq.
Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Edward Smith, Esq.
Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
John Wilks, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

TABLE, No. I.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d. 1 12 0	£ s. d. 2 1 5	£ s. d. 2 15 7	£ s. d. 4 1 1	£ s. d. 6 5 3

TABLE, No. II.

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d. 1 18 2	£ s. d. 2 8 5	£ s. d. 3 3 7	£ s. d. 4 10 3	£ s. d. 6 13 10

Assurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships, Deferred Annuities, and Endowments for Children, are granted, and Reversions and Life Interests are purchased on liberal terms.

The following are among the distinctive features of the Company:—

1. One-tenth of the entire profits is appropriated, by the Deed of Settlement, to reducing the premiums payable for assuring the lives of Dissenting and Methodist Ministers, or in other ways similarly beneficial to their families.
2. The lowest rate of Premium consistent with security, and the payment of Policies, guaranteed by a capital of One Million.
3. Two Tables of Premiums, the one giving to the assured two-thirds of the profits of this department of the Company's business.
4. A Table of Premiums for Policies, payable at the age of 60, or previously in the event of death; specially suitable to professional men of all classes.
5. Policies in the mutual branch immediately interested in the profits of the Company, and such profits at the option of the assured, to be received in cash, applied to the reduction of premiums, or added in reversionary value to the sum assured.
6. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of payments, or in one sum.
7. Every facility given, on moderate terms, to persons going beyond the prescribed limits of their Policy.
8. Loans granted on Life Policies which have been five years in force, and have attained the value of £50.
9. No entrance-fee required.
- Loans granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

FINSBURY ECONOMIC BUILDING SOCIETY.

Enrolled pursuant to 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 32.

Shares, £100 each; Subscription, 1s. 6d. per Week; Entrance, 2s. per share.

Office of the Society—Lecture-room, 5, West-place, Islington-green.

TRUSTEES.

Edward Miall, Esq. Joseph Soul, Esq. Benjamin Dixon, Esq.

SECRETARY.

W. G. Pocock, 8, Meadow-street, Stoke Newington.

The Directors, encouraged by the success which has attended the formation of this Society, intend holding PUBLIC MEETINGS as below, with the view of making its peculiar advantages more extensively known. Its distinguishing features are these:—There is no bidding for shares, the appropriations being decided by ballot; no interest charged on the money advanced; nor any discount, except for sums above £200, and then, not more, in any case, than ten per cent., and that only on the sum advanced above the £200. The whole of the Subscriptions are returned to the Members; here are no conflicting interests of borrower and lender, and consequently none of those nefarious schemes so often adopted to enrich the one at the expense of the other. The names of the trustees are a sufficient guarantee for the integrity of its principles. No member has more than one vote, and every officer is elected annually.

This Society offers peculiar advantages for the redemption of mortgages, as well as every facility for building, or purchasing at public auction. The directors invite special attention to the fact stated in the Prospectus, that while an advance of £200 from societies of the ordinary character will cost a Member upwards of £100, the same amount can be obtained from this for Three Guineas!

The First Meeting will be held in Ratcliff Hall, Goswell-street, nearly opposite Spencer-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th July, 1847.

The Second in the School-room of the Wesleyan Association Chapel, Charlotte-street, West, near Thornhill-bridge, Chalk-road, Islington, on MONDAY EVENING, 26th July.

The Third at the Office of the Society, on WEDNESDAY 4th August, when an Appropriation of £200 will be made. All persons entering on or before that date, will be included in the Appropriation to be made that evening.

The Chair to be taken on each occasion at EIGHT o'clock.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the Offices of the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *Morning Advertiser*, and *Builder* newspapers. Copies of the Rules (price 6d.), may be had of the Directors or Secretary; or will be sent by post, on the receipt of eight postage stamps.

THE ATRAPILATORY, OR LIQUID HAIR

DYE; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes.

BOTANIC WATER and BEAR'S GREASE.—

When the hair is becoming thin and falling off, the only effectual remedy besides shaving the head is the use of the two above-named articles, applied alternately—the botanic water to cleanse the roots from scurf, and as a stimulant, and the bear's grease as a nourisher.

THE NEW TOOTH-PICK BRUSH, thoroughly cleansing between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. The hair warranted never to come out.

THE UNION and TRIPLE HAIR-BRUSHES.

THE DOUBLE ANTI-PRESSURE NAIL-BRUSH.

THE MEDIUM SHAVING-BRUSH.

THE RAILWAY STROP and POWDER.

The above new and elegant articles, in addition to a very extensive assortment of beautiful PERFUMES, are the sole MANUFACTURERS and INVENTORS of Messrs. ROSS and SONS, 115 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London.

Just published, 12th edition, May, 1847.

CRUCHLEY'S NEW PICTURE OF LONDON, enlarged and embellished with numerous Engravings of all the Public Buildings, Ground Plans of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Chapels, Aisles, &c.; likewise copious descriptions of the New Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and all places of public interest. The visitor to London will find this the most useful guide published, accompanied with a new coloured Map of London, with index to the principal streets and omnibus routes, and all the railway stations. Price 3s.; or, with the map, 5s. Published by G. F. Cruchley, map-seller, 81, Fleet-street. Also may be had, a Guide to London in French.

On Monday, July 26, will be published the First Number of

THE CHRISTIAN RECORD; a Weekly Religious Newspaper (under the superintendence of the Editor of the "Christian Penny Record"), the size of the "Patriot" or the "Nonconformist," PRICE TWO PENCE.

FIVE THOUSAND of the first number will be published. The charge for Advertisements will be the same as for the "Penny Record."

Post-office orders to be made payable to HENRY STANLEY, Jersey. Enclose two shillings and two stamps in a post-paid letter, addressed to the Editor of the "Christian Record," Jersey, and the paper will be regularly forwarded for thirteen weeks. Half a sheet of note paper, with the enclosure, may be sent for a penny stamp.

The "Christian Penny Record" will be published on Wednesday, as before.

(From the *Baptist Magazine*, Oct., 1846.)

"This paper continues to be conducted with great propriety, and deserves that patronage from Dissenters to which it aspires."

(From one of the Editors of the *Patriot*.)

"I have enjoyed opportunities of seeing the 'Christian Penny Record,' ever since it was started, and have much pleasure in stating my impression to be, that it is a valuable periodical, and that, if it continue to be conducted with the ability and judgment which have hitherto marked its columns, it will materially promote the interests of Christian truth and philanthropy." J. M. HARR.

"Hackney, Dec. 16, 1846."

(From the Editor of the *Christian Witness*.)

"Dear Sir,—For many weeks I have purposed sending you a line, acknowledging the regular receipt of the 'Christian Penny Record,' which, from the first, you have so kindly sent me; and in now doing this, permit me, at the same time to express my great interest in the publication itself, and the entire satisfaction every number has given me. It does great credit to all concerned. In point of editorial conduct, it is all I could wish; it is generally admirable; and the printing would pass as highly respectable even in the metropolis. The paper also is all that could be desired. I have no hesitation in saying, that you are doing very substantial service to the cause of liberty, humanity, and religion. I claim you as one of my numerous progeny, and the most meritorious of the line—most in unison with the paternal mind! Rejoicing in your success, and with hearty wishes for its constant increase, I rest your friend, and fellow-labourer," JOHN CAMPBELL.

"To the Editor of the 'Christian Penny Record.'"

As an advertising medium the "Record" cannot be surpassed. The circulation in the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Channel Islands, is much greater than that of any religious paper published; while the charge for advertising—2s. for eight lines, 2d. for each additional line, and half price for every subsequent insertion—is scarcely half what is paid to other publications.

The "Records" will be published simultaneously in London, by PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, and in Jersey, by WILLIAM REDSTONE, every Monday, and every Wednesday morning; may be sent free of postage, and may also be re-posted, to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

A WEEKLY DISSENTING NEWSPAPER FOR WALES.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1847, will be Published, the First Number of

THE PRINCIPALITY:

AN ADVOCATE OF CIVIL, COMMERCIAL, AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

It is necessary, in calling attention and inviting support to a projected Newspaper, to explain fully and fairly the object it has in view, and the principles upon which it is to be conducted.

By this enterprise it is sought to supply a want generally and deeply felt by the Nonconformists of Wales, and a large body of their brethren resident in England—that of a newspaper specially and earnestly devoted to disseminate and to defend their distinctive principles, as well as to protect them from the assaults constantly made upon them and their most cherished convictions.

The obvious and loudly-proclaimed purpose of statesmen, of all parties, to connect religion with national education, and to endow all sects of religionists, together with the assistance rendered to such projects by that portion of the press usually termed Liberal, call loudly for renewed efforts to secure an honest and fearless representation of Nonconformist principles. This will apply with the greater force to the Principality of Wales, for the Welsh Dissenters have no English organ throughout the entire country.

The PRINCIPALITY will be independent of political party or religious denomination: its fundamental principle is—Perfect Civil and Religious Equality: its motto and rule of action—"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

It will endeavour to deserve the approbation and patronage of the friends of freedom and of progress, by securing the services of suitable gentlemen as correspondents, who will give full and early information of the movements of Dissenters throughout Wales, and furnish ample records of passing events, both foreign and domestic, periodical notices of the Welsh Magazines and other publications, with a variety of commercial and miscellaneous intelligence: thus constituting it at once a religious and political organ, and a most interesting Family Newspaper.

Arrangements are made with two gentlemen of acknowledged ability to supply the leading articles, and it is averred without the slightest hesitation, that they will bear comparison with those of any provincial paper in the kingdom.

Having thus explained the plan and objects of the proposed paper, appeal is confidently made to Welshmen, resident in England as well as in Wales, to aid it by their prompt and cordial support as Subscribers, Advertisers, or as communicators of interesting intelligence. Let this be done, and the PRINCIPALITY will not be a mere name, but a power, a guide, a protector, and a friend to every lover of religion and liberty, and thus may become what it aspires to be—the true representative of the country whose name it bears.

•• All Communications to be addressed to Mr. DAVID EVANS, Victoria-place, Haverfordwest.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4th Vict., cap. ix.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Complete Security afforded to the Assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 6,000 Policies.

Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which, after five years, will be annually divided among the Assured.

PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

The lowest rates consistent with security to the Assured. An increasing scale of premiums, peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates of premium, whereby credit is given for half the amount of premium for seven years, to be then paid off, or remain a charge upon the Policy, at the option of the holder.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TABLES.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of Life.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.			PROPRIETARY BRANCH.		
Age.	Half Premium first five years.	Whole Premium after five years.	Age.	Half Premium first seven years.	Whole Premium after seven years.
20	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	20	£ s. d. 0 18 0	£ s. d. 1 16 0
25	1 2 2	2 4 4	25	0 19 7	1 19 2
30	1 4 11	2 9 10	30	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 1	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

NOVELLO'S EDITIONS.

Now ready (July 1st), Octavo size,

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH," complete in 12 Nos., each 6d.; ditto bound, 6s. 6d. All the Choruses in ditto, 3s. 6d. Haydn's "CREATION," complete in 9 Numbers, each 6d.; ditto bound, 5s. All the Choruses in ditto, 3s. 6d. Cloth cases for binding these Works, 6d. each.

Handel's "JUDAS MACCABÆUS," No. 1, sixteen pages for 6d. This work will be comprised in 12 Monthly Nos.

Handel's "DETTFINGEN TE DEUM," No. 1, sixteen pages for 6d. This work will be comprised in 5 Monthly Nos.

Super-royal Quarto Size (Music Size oblong).

Handel's "MESSIAH," complete. Price 6s. Haydn's "CREATION," complete. Price 4s. 6d.

•• These copies are particularly adapted for Pianoforte Players as there are only half the usual number of leaves to turn over.

All the above Works are in Vocal Score, with a separate Accompaniment for Pianoforte or Organ by VINCENT NOVELLO. Sold by all Music Sellers, Booksellers, News-venders, and Periodical Dealers.

Remember to order NOVELLO'S EDITIONS.

VIEWS of the VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE, in

FOUR SERIES; showing its Nature and Intrinsic Excellence—its Adaptation to Man as an Individual—its Harmony with his Social Nature and Position—and its accordance with the Genius of Christianity. By EDWARD MIALL. Royal 18mo, price 3s. 6d.

Also, by the same Author, demy 12mo, bound in cloth, 3s. 6d.,

THE NONCONFORMIST'S SKETCH-BOOK;

A Series of Views of a State-church and its attendant Evils.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Recently published,

THE BIBLE NOT OF MAN; or, the Argument

for the Divine Origin of the Sacred Scriptures drawn from the Scriptures themselves. By GARDINER SPRING, D.D., of New York. 12mo. 3s. boards; 4s. half-bound.

THE DARK AGES, AND THE DAWN OF MODERN CIVILIZATION. The Two Monthly Volumes, bound together, with engraved Frontispiece. 1s. 6d. neat cloth boards.

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D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. New and very Cheap Edition. In demy 8vo. The Four Volumes in One, beautifully printed by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, with an entirely new and clear type, on good paper. The first Three Parts revised by Dr. D'Aubigné, with new Preface, and numerous Additions not to be found in any other translation; the Fourth Part being the English Original. With Autograph of Author. 6s. in cloth boards; or, in two volumes, 7s. cloth boards. [The Library Edition, in four vols., price 14s. boards, post 8vo, is now on sale.]

ANCIENT DEVOTIONAL POETRY. Now first published from a Manuscript of the Sixteenth or Seventeenth Century. Printed in two colours, on tinted paper, with lithographic facsimiles of the original Manuscript. Small 4to. 6s. 6d. elegantly bound in cloth.

THE MONTHLY VOLUME; containing 192 pages in good type. 6d. fancy paper covers; 10d. cloth boards, gilt edges.

XIV. MAN IN HIS PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND MORAL RELATIONS. By W. NEWNHAM, Esq.

XV. ANCIENT JERUSALEM. By Dr. KITTO.

XVI. MODERN JERUSALEM. By Dr. KITTO.

XVII. THE LIFE OF CYRUS.

XVIII. GARDEN FLOWERS OF THE YEAR.

XIX. DAWN OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.

XX. THE LIFE OF LADY RUSSELL.

XXI. OUR DOMESTIC FOWLS.

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GENERAL ELECTION. METROPOLITAN CONSTITUENCIES.

At a Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Deputies of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve Miles of London, appointed to protect their Civil Rights, held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, London, on Tuesday, July 13, 1847.

J. REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., in the Chair.

A Report was made by the Committee, that they had addressed a letter to each of the noblemen and gentlemen who had avowed themselves candidates for the cities of London and Westminster, and for the counties and metropolitan boroughs within the circle represented in the deputation, as a guide to Protestant Dissenters in the exercise of their electoral franchise at the approaching general election, and had invited their answers to the following inquiries:—

1. If you are prepared to vote against any grant of public money for religious or ecclesiastical purposes, whether such money is to be appropriated to the Established Churches of the United Kingdom, or to any of the non-established religious bodies of the country.
2. Whether you will oppose all plans for endowing, either out of the Consolidated Fund or otherwise, the ministers of any religious body, Roman Catholic or Protestant?
3. Whether you are prepared to oppose any system of general education at the public expense, more especially any which either directly or indirectly compels the use of a catechism or creed and attendance on any particular form of public worship?
4. Whether you will embrace every opportunity of voting for the abolition of Church-rates and of the Ecclesiastical Courts?
5. Whether you will on all occasions vote in favour of extending equal civil rights to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, so that no person shall be excluded from eligibility for office, place, or service, on account of his religious opinions?

The replies received and various documents published by the several candidates were also reported and considered, and thereupon it was resolved,—That from the replies of the following gentlemen to the questions submitted by the Committee of Deputies, or from other public avowals of opinion made by them, this Meeting is satisfied that they entertain substantially correct views on the great questions of civil and religious liberty which are likely to come under the notice of the new Parliament, and deserve the cordial and steadfast support of all Protestant Dissenting electors at the ensuing general election:—

City of London.—James Pattison, Esq., M.P.
City of Westminster.—General Sir de Lacy Evans, M.P.; Charles Lushington, Esq.
Marylebone.—Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P.; L. Harvey, Esq.
Finsbury.—T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.; T. Wakley, J., M.P.
Tower Hamlets.—Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P.; Geo. Simpson, Esq.
Borough of Southwark.—Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P.
Lambeth.—The Right Hon. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P.; Charles Pearson, Esq.
Greenwich.—Rear Admiral Dundas, M.P.
East Surrey.—The Hon. P. Locke King, Thomas Alcock, Esq.

Satisfactory replies from some other candidates not having been received, a further communication has been addressed to them, the result of which may be hereafter published.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

THE Committee for conducting the Election of the Four Conservative Candidates for the City of London take leave to address a few words to their brother electors in reference thereto.

They desire, in the first place, emphatically to state that this contest has not been provoked by the Conservative party. They have, on the contrary, taken every possible means to prevent it. They have frankly pointed out to their political opponents, that the state of parties being so evenly balanced in the City of London, that there being, moreover, in the actual state of political affairs so little cause for political agitation, the course of wisdom and moderation lay in not attempting to disturb the balance of political power in the City of London, which has now for many years past been enjoyed in equal proportions by the two political parties therein.

This advice has been set at naught. The opposing party has assumed to itself the right of endeavouring altogether to exclude the Conservative body from any share in the representation of the City in Parliament; and has, thereby, forced upon the citizens of London the evils of political strife and division.

The Conservatives have done nothing to deserve this treatment. No opposition has been offered to the Whig Government since it came into power. Great legislative changes had previously taken place. Under whatever aspect those changes have been viewed by Conservatives, individually, they have abstained from all opposition to the Government, and have been calmly and patiently abiding the issue of them.

This moderate and becoming course has been mistaken for weakness and division. The assertion has been put forth, that the register shows a large preponderance of voters adverse to Conservative opinions. The assertion is utterly untrue. The returns of the City Conservative Association—a body which has been indefatigable in its attention to the annual registration—show that there is not the slightest pretence for this statement.

The Committee have no intention to make remarks personally disrespectful to any one. It is on legal and constitutional grounds alone that they ask—why the electors of London are invited to go through the solemn mockery of returning a representative to the House of Commons who cannot hold his seat if he is placed there? Is it a respectful answer to the Queen's writ, to present in return thereto the name of a gentleman, who cannot by possibility, in the existing state of the law, sit in that house to which the Sovereign commands a fit and proper member to be returned? Is it for the metropolis of the empire to set the example of so irregular and illegal a proceeding?

And may we not further ask, whether it be a seemly or becoming spectacle, to see the Prime Minister of this country placing himself at the head of this movement, associating himself as a colleague with the candidate who desires to make the electors of London the stalking-horse, on whose back he is to be forced into an assembly in which he cannot sit—who says, in fact, to the electors—"I know that I am disqualified by law; I will not wait until that law shall have been re-considered, and, as I hope, repealed; but I ask you to return me at once to the House of Commons, in open defiance to that law." Is this, we ask, a proceeding which should be sanctioned, and actually encouraged, by Her Majesty's Prime Minister?

Lord John Russell has been treated with perfect respect by the Conservatives of London. They did not oppose his re-election when he came into office; they had no intention of offering to him any opposition on the present occasion. In return, his lordship sees it good to join in a strenuous endeavour to exclude them altogether from the representation. He gives the aid of his name and the weight of his station to effect this purpose; his address is circulated on the same sheet with that of the three other Whig candidates—the interest of the whole is consolidated under one committee.

The result of this most arbitrary and intolerant proceeding on the part of the Whig party has been to rouse a just and honest indignation in the Conservative electors of this city. We invite you, then, brother electors, to expression to this feeling, in an active and hearty co-operation with the Committee in their exertions to secure the return of the whole of the four Conservative candidates. There can be "no surrender" now. Pacific overtures have been summarily rejected. It is for us now to show, by the result of this election, whether the Conservative body of this city is really so deficient in numbers, in influence, in energy, and in spirit, that it is fit only to be overborne and trampled upon by its political opponents. Let each individual Conservative elector do his duty, and there is no fear of the issue.

RUSSELL ELLICE, Chairman.
FRANCIS WILSON, Deputy-Chairman.
Central Committee-room, London Tavern,
Bishopsgate-street; July 13, 1847.

ELECTORS—LOSE NO TIME.—£500 will be at the disposal of members of the SURREY-EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY, at the Public Meeting to be held at the Camberwell British Schools, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at Half-past Seven. After which the Entrance fee will be raised to 5s. For the few remaining shares, entitling the holders to compete for the above sum, apply at the meeting.

THE LIBERAL ELECTION COMMITTEE FOR THE RETURN OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL, JAMES PATTISON, ESQ., SIR GEORGE LARPERT, AND BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen,—

A STATEMENT addressed to you by the Committee for conducting the City election on behalf of the Conservative candidates, clumsily conceals distress and weakness under misrepresentation.

The intemperate language used by gentlemen who presented themselves at the General Conservative meeting, while it indicated that sense of insecurity which usually vents itself in abuse, contained imputations against the Liberal candidates to which this Committee felt they could not appropriately reply without some departure from that self-respect which they have determined to make their rule of conduct.

When these imputations are reduced to the more deliberate form of an official address, however, they feel it due, not only to the general body of the electors, but to the intelligent and respectable portion of the Conservative electors, to give such an explanation of their position as will show that this committee are not insensible to the responsibility they have undertaken.

The unvarying support which the great majority of the citizens of London have given to the cause of Reform, is matter of history. The change in the franchise created by the Reform Bill produced additional evidence of the predominance of those opinions, in the return of exclusively Liberal representatives for the whole metropolitan constituencies. Liberal party returned to Parliament four Liberal representatives; until, from peculiar circumstances, unconnected with the general current of party politics, an equal division of the representation took place.

Did the Conservatives rest satisfied with this arrangement? Did Mr. Russell Ellice, whose name is attached to that manifesto of moderation, with which his recent obligations have indicated so little sympathy, acquiesce in the views he now enunciates? Were he and his party contented to permit a Whig vacancy to be filled up by a Reform candidate? No; when they considered either that the advantage of their position or the state of the register warranted them in placing a third candidate in the field, they did not hesitate to venture into the lottery of an election, upon data as fallacious as the ground of their present hopes. Against the most powerful and socially influential candidate, and the most unscrupulous use of the sinister agencies of every protected interest of the reigning Government, and of the aristocracy, whose monopoly was perilled in the contest, Mr. Pattison, in 1843, aided by nothing but his principles and the party predilections of the constituency, was returned by a majority sufficiently indicative of the predominance of liberal opinions in the city of London.

Have any circumstances occurred since which would warrant the inference that the Reform interest has retrograded, and is no longer in the ascendant?

From the hour of Mr. Pattison's triumph, this Committee have incessantly "fought the battle of the Constitution in the registration courts," and with such success that, not from the vague calculations and presumptions of an electioneering agent, founded confessedly upon the state of the register in 1843, but upon an actual canvass of those electors whose opinions were Liberal or unascertained, commenced and completed within the last six months, they are fully warranted in the assurance to which they have pledged themselves, that on the present register there is a large majority of Liberal electors.

In the knowledge of such facts, and in the face of the past provocation wantonly offered to them by the opposition to the return of Mr. Pattison, this committee felt they would have altogether prostituted the purpose for which the representative system was entrusted to the people by the constitution, if they had deprived the constituency of the power of retrieving their character from the anomaly of placing the community of the greatest city of the world in a state of utter political negation.

With the proceedings of this committee, founded on these views, an attempt is now made invidiously to connect Lord John Russell, on no other foundation than that that great statesman is the deliberate and first choice of the Liberal electors.

The committee regard, with great complacency, an imputation of arbitrary intolerance, based solely on the fact that no other alternative was ever offered to them than a contest, or the peremptory demand of the concession of nothing less than an equal division of the representation betwixt a Liberal majority and a not very formidable Conservative minority. When some organic machinery is discovered by which it shall be found either expedient or proportionate to reduce the representative system to fractional rules of proportion, it will be time enough to consider the reasonableness of the proposition to have the minority represented by one candidate and the majority by another.

With regard to the allusions contained in the Conservative address to the relation in which the Prime Minister is alleged to stand towards one of the other candidates, it is sufficient to reply that Baron Rothschild is the candidate, not of Lord John Russell, but of the constituency; and that while this committee regret that departure from the ordinary amenities of political warfare, which indecently attempts to implicate the first Minister of the Crown, in the proceedings peculiar to the tactics of contested elections they are prepared to take the exclusive responsibility of recommending for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, a gentleman whose unsullied private character, and exalted commercial station, alike qualify him to be the representative of the greatest mercantile city in the world. That he is also the symbol of a great principle will not be regarded as a disqualification for the enjoyment of the equal rights of the free citizens of a free country by the generous and just-minded people of England.

This Committee receive with cordiality the assurance that, among the high-minded gentlemen whom they are proud to recognise in the ranks of their opponents, "Lord John Russell has been treated with perfect respect by the Conservatives of London." To these they confidently appeal against the violent language in which it has not been considered inconsistent with the character of gentlemen to assail the motives of the Prime Minister in reference to this contest. His laborious public duties, and his official position, by leaving him defenceless, ought to have spared him the indignity of such attacks. But the whole body of the Liberal electors feel constrained to ask their Conservative fellow-citizens whether the following report of a speech delivered at the London Tavern is consistent with those professions of "perfect respect" for Lord John Russell which are so lavishly effused in the address of their Committee:—

"The Prime Minister had associated himself with a gentleman he knew could not take his seat for the purpose of getting funds to carry on the contest."

When it is added that the name attached to this unworthy and unfounded insinuation is that which subscribes the address containing these claims to the credit of "treating Lord John Russell with perfect respect," the public will be at no loss to appreciate either the good taste of the speech, or the sincerity of the document.

In conclusion, the Committee leave it to the sound sense of their fellow-citizens of all opinions to decide upon the relative merits of the candidates before them, persuaded that the comparison must attach them to those whose political consistency, moderation, position, and qualifications most eminently fit them to represent the vast and varied interests of the city of London.

JOHN ABEL SMITH, Chairman.
THOMSON HANKEY, jun., Deputy Chairman.
P. A. TAYLOR.

SOUTHFIELDS' PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALI beg to remind their Friends that the duties of their School will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 29th inst.

BRINTON-HILL, Five Miles from London. SURREY LODGE. ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. ESTHER PAIN (Widow of the late Rev. J. Pain.) School Duties will be RESUMED on the 27th instant. Prospectuses and references forwarded on application. An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

FIFTEEN REASONS why a WARRIOR ought not to be a LEGISLATOR; with Tables of Civil and Military Expenditure. Price One Shilling per hundred. Sold by E. D. HAYWARD, 19, New Broad-street, London.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

GENTLEMEN,—As a friend to Liberty, I appeal to you for your Suffrages.

By liberty, I understand that state of Society which guarantees to each individual that amount of freedom consistent with the enjoyment of the same amount by every other.

I look around me, and see that that liberty is not possessed by numbers of my fellow-countrymen.

If I turn to the relation in which one man stands to another in reference to his political position, I find the view of liberty put forth in a great measure practically disregarded. I find, out of a population of 6,736,697 adult males, only 1,012,286 possess the elective franchise, 5,724,411 having no political existence, so far as relates to the right of making the laws to which they are bound to submit, and of imposing the taxes which they are obliged to pay.

I find next, that even those who have political existence, have that political existence rendered a means of destroying, instead of conserving, their freedom,—numbers, in the exercise of the elective franchise, being subjected to intimidation, to injury in pocket and in feeling.

I find next, that even those who have their political existence undisturbed by unjust interference, have been robbed of their fair share of liberty, by the inequality of the influence attached to them in their electoral capacity. I find one elector in Harwich is equal, in electoral power, to 60 electors in the city of London, to 72 electors in Finsbury, to 82 electors in Liverpool, and to 94 electors in the Tower Hamlets.

I find, further, that the elector, by being forced to entrust his electoral power to his representative for a period of seven years, has his freedom interfered with; because, however his views may change in the period for which the representative is elected, he has no power to seek a new representative to express the changes in his views.

I find, further, that a man who calls upon another to do duty for him, and does not pay the doer for the duty done, loses that amount of freedom rightly enjoyed by one who pays another for duties done.

I find, that in the exercise of the right of voting, those endowed with the electoral right are interfered with in the exercise of their freedom by the limitation of the extent of the surface over which their choice is allowed to extend itself; the right of being representatives being confined to a propertied class.

Believing, therefore, that the present state of society in our country, as exhibited in the aspects just noted, is one inconsistent with a state of liberty, I seek means to gain this state; and as means most suited to realize such end, I am an advocate for

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE,
THE BALLOT,
AN EQUALIZATION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
SHORTENING THE DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS,
THE ABOLITION OF THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR SERVING IN PARLIAMENT,
AND THE PAYMENT OF THE MEMBERS elected to serve in the Commons House.

Viewing liberty as already defined, I look at my fellow-countrymen in their religious relation, and find they do not possess liberty. No man is free in religion, unless he is at liberty, both to worship God as he please, and not to aid others in worshipping in a way in which he believes to God is not pleasing; and no man in this country is so free.

The existence of a law-made Church is a practical slavery.

"Civil and Religious Liberty," while a State religious conscience exists, and while the law enforces upon all to give support to the behests of that conscience, is a farce, mere catch-words, which blind the unthinking, please knaves, and satisfy the simple.

As a friend of religious liberty, and being convinced that that amount of freedom to each one's religious views, which is consistent with the enjoyment of the same amount by others, can never be obtained so long as any creed is patronized by the State, I am opposed to, and will do every lawful thing in my power to disavow the existing Episcopal creed from the union with the State, and will further resist as strenuously all attempts to tie other creeds to the State.

Holding this view of liberty, I must and will oppose every grant of money for every and any purpose of endowing any creed, or the teachers of any creed, on that ground. I will oppose all grants for ecclesiastical purposes, because all such grants are violations of liberty; are insults to common sense; are outrages upon conscience; sceptical in the power of truth; and, in my belief, are in direct opposition to the precepts and the practice of Christianity.

I am opposed to Governmental Education, because it cannot be the interest of any existing British Government to give the people (even supposing they could perform the duty, which is doubtful) an education that would elevate them to the dignity of free men and women; because every plan of Government or State Education yet propounded, or at present existing, prevents an equal amount of freedom being enjoyed in the matter of education, by each individual of the State.

Government education must be mental stereotypism; and mental stereotypism and mental liberty cannot co-exist.

Education, in the hand of ourselves, has Sampson's strength. I will resist the locks of our strength being handed over to the Government Devil. As a friend of liberty, as an advocate for an education worthy of men, I will oppose all grants for educational purposes; but at the same time will use every effort, by taking off the taxes that press specially on the poor man, to give him the means to educate his own children, instead of having his money taken from him in excise charges and customs duties, and distributed by a Government in bribing men of talent to prostitute their talents to the support of a system by which their bread is buttered.

If, gentlemen, such views meet your approbation, and you wish to have these views represented within the walls of the Commons House, I have to request your votes.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Free-trade Club, St. James's Square,
JOHN EPPS, M.D.
July 14th, 1847.

TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.

PUBLIC MEETINGS of the Electors in favour of the return of GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., as Member of Parliament for the Borough, will be held, for the

Kingsland District, on Wednesday, the 21st, at the British School Room, Kingsland. JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., in the chair.

Whitechapel District, on Thursday, the 22d, at the Swan-inn High-street, Whitechapel; and

Hackney District, on Friday, the 23rd, at the Manor-office, Church-street, Hackney.

The chair to be taken on each day at half-past Seven o'clock precisely. JOHN JENNINGS, Secretary.

Committee, 222, Whitechapel.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighteenth Half-yearly DIVIDEND, at the rate of Five per Cent., declared on the 14th instant, is PAYABLE to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income Tax, at the Offices of the Company, No. 52, King William-street, London-bridge, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 16, 1847.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of Children into the School will take place in November, when TWENTY-FIVE will be admitted.

Forms of Petition and all information may be obtained at the Office of the Institution, 19, Gresham-street, near the Bank, where Subscriptions will be thankfully received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, of No. 55, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 38, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill,—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1847.

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE